

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIB PHEROZSEAH M. MERTA IN 1913.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 15 1929

ONE ANNA.

BETRAYAL OF COMRADE "SAK" BY B. P. C. C.

B. P. C. C. STULTIFIES ITSELF

Refuses to Contribute Paltry Sum £50 to "Sak" Election Fund

PATRIOTS HAUNTED BY COMMUNIST BOGEY!

Turns Down Dr. Ansari's Request for Help for Meerut Defence

Scenes of considerable disorderliness characterised the proceedings of an urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Tuesday evening to consider "inter alia" an important item regarding the grant of £50 to "Comrade Saklatvala Election Fund".

The meeting began with a heated discussion over an item relating to the management of the People's Jinnah Hall. What gave a start to the controversy was a letter from Mr. V. A. Desai, one of the trustees of the Hall, stating that he did not recognize the right of any member of the B.P.C.C. to ask him any questions regarding the Hall and he would only answer any questions merely by way of courtesy.

It appears from the incoherent discussion that followed that hitherto the B.P.C.C. has been paying the Municipal taxes in respect of the Hall, although the income from the Hall is being received by the trustees. Even after repeated reminders, the trustees have failed to make good to the B.P.C.C. the money which the latter body has spent on taxes. After lot of inconsequent discussion a resolution was passed confirming the appointment of a special sub-committee to investigate and report on the question.

SILVER BULLETS FOR "SAK".

Mr. Menon then moved the following resolution.

"Resolved that a sum of £50 be given to Comrade Saklatvala's Election Fund and a cable be sent to Comrade Saklatvala expressing our full confidence in him and wishing him success at the ensuing general elections to the House of Commons."

Mr. J. B. Patel who presided over the meeting informed the Committee at the very outset that this question was considered by the Council of the B.P.C.C. and it was decided that this money should not be voted.

MR. MENON'S APOLOGIA.

Speaking on his resolution, Mr. Menon explained that he was asking the money for Comrade Saklatvala not because the latter was a Communist, but, because he was the solitary Indian in Parliament. Comrade Sak had all along fought in the interests of all victims of Imperialism. A man of Sak's calibre and way of fighting was needed in the House of Commons. His presence there was of immense advantage to India. The speaker pointed out that Tamil Nadu Conference Committee had already contributed towards this fund.

Mr. Munshi seconded the resolution.

MR. PATEL'S LOGIC!

Mr. I. S. Patel, opposing the resolution, said no money of the Congress should be spent outside India. If money could be spared to contest elections in England

then surely many a poor candidate would be demanding money of the Congress to fight elections to the local legislatures. That would be setting a vicious principle.

"DOWN WITH COMMUNISM".

Mr. Sanzgiri opposed the resolution on the ground that Comrade Saklatvala was an avowed leader of the Communists and the Congress was not yet committed to the doctrine of Communism.

Mr. Sahasrabudhe supported the resolution. His argument was that if they refused to contribute to the "Sak's Election Fund", it would be interpreted to mean that Comrade "Sak" did not enjoy the confidence of the B.P.C.C. That was not a right position for the B.P.C.C. to accept.

HAUNTED BY COMMUNISM.

Mr. B. T. Desai opposed the resolution. They had to retract themselves, he said, to the creed of the Congress, which did not give any scope to the doctrine of Communism. Of course, nobody prevented them from contributing out of their individual pockets.

Mr. M. N. Talpade opposed the resolution urging that they could not do anything which was not contemplated by the Congress creed specially when foreign propaganda had been boycotted by the Congress.

The resolution was passed to a

BAIL FOR MEERUT PRISONERS

MR. NARIMAN TO ARGUE IN HIGH COURT

It is understood Mr. K. F. Nariman who was to go to argue the bail application for the Meerut prisoners at the time of the last remand is proceeding to Meerut on a way to Delhi. He intends to interview all the accused persons and will not probably move bail application in the High Court at the time of the next remand. Mr. Nariman is expected to leave Bombay by the 15th instant.

division. It was rejected by 11 to 10 votes.

NO MONEY FOR MEERUT DEFENCE.

The Committee then considered the letter of Dr. Ansari asking a grant of Rs. 15,000 from the B.P.C.C. for the defence of the Meerut under-trial prisoners. It was decided to write back to Dr. Ansari regretting Committee's inability to accede to his request.

By another resolution, the Committee gave up the idea of organising the Swadeshi Exhibition at the time of the A.I.C.C. meeting. This decision was taken in view of the early setting in of the monsoons.

The meeting terminated after a few other items had been disposed of.

"SAK" HITS OUTS

Curt Reply to "His Masters Voice"

The London Branch of the Indian National Congress, has sent an open letter addressed to Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala and his reply thereto, for publication:-

House of Commons, April 30th, 1929
Mohammed Ally Khan,
2, Great Ormond Street,
London, W.C.1.

Dear Ally Khan,

I have received one of your multiple copies of an open letter to myself, dated the 26th inst., and I have heard your and Your Masters' voice, to both of which I am accustomed. As the General Election comes nearer, some of my adversaries will have yet a lot more dirty work to do. Good luck to you.

From

SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA.

LETTER TO "SAK".

An open letter from Mohammed Ally Khan, founder and ex-Secretary of the Indian Freedom League, and General Secretary of the Islamic Federation, 2, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.1, dated the 26th April, 1929.

To Mr. S. Saklatvala, M.P., House of Commons, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Dear Sir,

The ill-considered statement issued under your orders by the Secretary of the Indian National Congress, London Branch, over the ASSASSINATION OF PATHANS IN BOMBAY was sufficient insult to the victims of the tragedy, and now you have added injury to same by passing a resolution in the Workers' Welfare League of India meeting condemning as "mischievous" the advice of the Islamic Federation to the Indian Muslim Workers to organise their Trade Unions as the only alternative against such atrocities. It is time you were told that there is a limit to every nonsense of human absurdity and that in your case that limit has now been reached.

The fall of "COMMUNISM" is imminent, if it is what you represent, and you would meet the same fate which Trotsky and his immediate followers have met if you were in Moscow. I believe now that you were behind the scene when one of your henchmen ridiculed me by his malicious suggestions about my mysterious income in one of the Indian Congress Committee meetings.

We of the Indian Freedom League always realised your hostility and suspicion towards our League, against which you made misleading statements, responsible for ineffectual harm done to that body.

As in my person you did not find a blind follower (like the half-a-dozen students and a couple of journalists who form your rear-guard in all Indian Movements in this country) and for the fact that I happened to be a real worker, as against you and your petty intellectual associates, you tried to under-rate my work and the movements I founded.

A school-boy could see your political bankruptcy in mis-handling the Indian Industrial Organisation and growing conflict amongst the workers of India resulting therefrom. You were the laughing stock of this whole Indian community in this country when your group was responsible for moving a resolution in the Lalajee memorial meeting a vote of censure upon the Labour Party on such occasion, as also when you caused the withdrawal of the Indian Trade Union Congress delegation from the Commonwealth Labour Conference last year, owing to your misleading activities and influence you exercise over the Indian politicians who come to England and fall in your trap through your henchmen, especially when they have no encouragement towards the political parties of this country.

You have now sufficient to live on as a showy communist ought to, and

UNIQUE CONGRESS SUCCESS

Mr. Sen Gupta's Prediction

NO ROOM FOR COMMUNALISM

CALCUTTA, May 11.

There is no stopping the Congress candidates. I have truly read the pulse of the country. Hindu or Muslim whoever strayed away from the national path now realised there is no room for a communal party in the politics of a subject nation", said Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, President, Congress Party, who has just returned from a tour. He predicted unique success for the Congress Party in the election.—Free Press.

Mr. S. Iyengar's Bombshell!

MADRAS, MAY 14.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, in a statement to the Press, says that there should be two schools or parties in the Congress, one standing for complete Independence and pledged to non-acceptance of office, but working outside for the country on a dynamic programme, and the other working in the Provincial Councils and doing its best under the existing limitations of such.

He himself belonged to the Independence school, but recognised that he had to make compromises now and then. So he had agreed to the compromise at Calcutta.

By "dynamic programme" Mr. Iyengar meant "non-violent non-cooperation and civil disobedience."—Free Press.

RAIN OF RUPEES FOR MAHATMA

NELLORE, May 14.

Mahatma Gandhi left to-day for Gudur. The total collection in the Nellore District amount to Rs. 26,347 exclusive of the Nellore town public purse.—Free Press.

It will be better for India if you leave her alone and mind your own business, as she will gain nothing so long as you are allowed to interfere in her affairs.

If to reason together over a delicate issue is crime in your Dictatorship then the responsibility of dividing the National forces in this country into different camps is yours, and unless I am convinced by reason alone that there is a better way out of that difficulty I am not prepared to change my view on the subject. No dictatorship, not even yours, can stop me from my course which I choose to follow in this matter.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MOHAMMED ALLY KHAN.

GERMAN MINISTER SHOUTED DOWN

Speaker Expels Deputies and Suspends Sitting of House

SCENE IN REICHSTAG CHAMBER

BERLIN, May 13.

Communist Deputies in the Reichstag created a great disturbance preventing the Home Minister making a statement regarding the May Day riots eventually leading to the suspension of the sittings.

Immediately the Minister rose to make a statement the communists set up a chorus using epithets as

PROF. GHOSE ARRESTED

Chittagong Youth Conference Sensation

CHITTAGONG, May 14.

Professor Jyotishchandra Ghose, President of the Chittagong Youth Conference, was arrested under section 124-A, I. P. C., in the Conference pandal, in the midst of the Conference, last night, under a warrant from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Hooghly.—Free Press.

OVER 70,000 WORKERS LOCKED OUT

U. S. BUILDING TRADE BOSSES' DECISION

NEW YORK, May 14.

Employers in the building trade have issued notice declaring a lock-out revoking five-day week and further reducing the wages. The number of men involved is 70,000.—Free Press Beam Service.

400 MINERS ON STRIKE IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 14

Four hundred workers of Doncaster mines have struck work protesting against certain grievances.

TURKO-FRENCH RELATIONS

KEMAL PASHA MEETS FRENCH AMBASSADOR

LONDON, May 14

"The Manchester Guardian" states Kemal Pasha received in person the French Ambassador. The correspondent points out this is contrary to custom and surmises the reasons for it. The Italo-Turkish intimacy, as recently evidenced by the meeting between Tewfik Pasha and Sign. Mussolini alarmed France and possibly Kemal Pasha might have conveyed personally reassuring news.

References to Turko-Syrian border relations are also likely to have been made.—Free Press Beam Service.

"WRONG PEOPLE IN THE RIGHT"

"SATURDAY REVIEW'S" DISCOVERY

LONDON, May 14

"The Saturday Review" commenting on the Bardoli Report says: it is a tragedy of public life. Wrong people are so often in the right. Continuing the blunder of the sort the Government perpetrated at Bardoli is disastrous in the papers' view.—Free Press Beam Service.

WORKERS' DEMAND FOR WAGES

Labour Leaders Decide to Fight to a Finish

"BLACK LEGS" ALSO DOWNTOOLS!

Govt. Order Closing Down of all Liquor Shops in City

A crisis fraught with grave fears of breach of peace and tranquility has suddenly sprung up in the Bombay Mill strike situation on Tuesday. There were visible indications of the strikers, growing restive and excited owing to the firm decision of the mill-owners to withhold arrears of April wages.

From early morning strikers began to collect in large numbers near several mill-gates and were seen clamouring and shouting for their wages. Big demonstrations were held near the New Simplex, the Great Eastern and several other mills and crowds of men shouted out demanding their wages and crying victory to the workers.

ARMED POLICE DISPERSE CROWDS.

These demonstrations, clearly indicative of the exasperated feelings of the strikers, were not unattended with excitement, with the result that wild rumours of all sorts went round the mill area and great tension prevailed.

Armed police were rushed to the scene and crowds were dispersed. The atmosphere was surcharged with apprehension and alarm and people began to run helter skelter under the slightest pretext.

SCARE-MONGERS BUSY.

An unfounded rumour that a disturbance had taken place at Curry Road Bridge, proved to be a mere scare on the arrival of the police. People had gathered on both sides of the bridge and a few scare-mongers running along the bridge gave rise to panic.

Intensive picketing by volunteers of the "Red Flag" Union was maintained. About 54 mills started work but only 20 mills worked with nearly full complement of workers.

BLACK-LEGS DOWN TOOLS.

Several hundred new workers employed in the Jacob Sassoon Mill struck work on Tuesday with the result that the mill had to work partially with only 300 old workers. It appears the management informed the new workers on Monday that they would be paid monthly wages instead of daily wages from the next day. Apparently the workers did not like the new arrangement and failed to turn up on Tuesday.

LABOUR LEADERS' HOPES SHATTERED

GOVT. REFUSE TO INTERVENE

Hopes entertained by labour leaders that the Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hobson, the Home Member, will decide the issue regarding payment of April wages to strikers, have been completely shattered by the reply of the Government to the Secretary of the Girmi Kamgar Union stating that the Home Member, approached the Bombay Millowners' Association in regard to the question of payment of wages for April to the mill strikers and that the Association expressed its disinclination to change its former decision.

MILLOWNERS' DECISION.

The decision arrived at by the executive of the Millowners' Association last week, it will be

remembered, was that in respect of wages to workmen for April, such of them who had not struck work would be paid as usual, but that those who had struck work would be paid after ten days commencing the day they resumed work and worked continuously for a period of six days. This decision of the owners was communicated to millworkers by means of notices in Marathi posted at the gates of all mills last week. Thereupon, the executive of the Girmi Kamgar Union, which has been conducting the "general strike", telegraphed to H. E. the Governor at Mahabeshwar to intervene in the matter and see that the workmen were paid their wages for April as usual. The matter having been referred to the Hon'ble, the Home member now in Bombay, the latter consulted the Millowners' Association.

HARD ON "WET'S"

ALL GROCERIES TO CLOSE FROM TO-DAY.

The Collector of Bombay has issued orders for the closing down of all country liquor shops and toddy shops and foreign liquor retail bars and saloons in the city of Bombay from to-day (Wednesday) in view of the tense feeling an excited behaviour of the strikers.

The Collector of Bombay has issued the following notice under Section 42 of the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878:-

The following establishments in the Town and Island of Bombay should be closed for the sale of liquor from tomorrow the 15th instant and remain closed pending further orders:-

1. All Country Liquor Shops. 2. All Toddy Shops. 3. All Tree Foot Booths. 4. All Foreign Liquor Shops. 5. All Refreshment Rooms and Bars attached to Hotels situated to the North of Carnac Road.

2 The Hawking of toddy in the Town and its land of Bombay is also prohibited pending further orders.

WORKERS STILL DETERMINED TO HOLD OUT

LEADERS ADVISE OF FIGHT TO A FINISH

The Girmi Kamgar Union in a statement says:-

The Millowners have finally decided to refuse to listen to the voice of reason and justice raised from all quarters, and are going to carry out their plan of starving the strikers into submission by withhold their wages until the strike is definitely broken. The Girmi Kamgar Union have received a reply late on Tuesday afternoon from the under secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department stating that the millowners were unable to alter their decision. The millowners have not been able to give any convincing reasons in justification of their high-handed action in spite of all the irrelevant rule that they have quoted, and the Girmi Kamgar Union still maintain that the action of the millowners is arbitrary. (Continued on page 12.)

NEW YORK.

QUIET MARKET—LATER IMPROVED ON SHORT COVERING—BETTER SPOT DEMAND.—ABSENCE OF SELLING—FUTURES 13 TO 7 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, May 13. The New York Cotton futures market fluctuated 17 points and finally closed at a net rise of 13 points as a result of day's trading. The advance was due to short covering influenced by unfavourable weather reports particularly from East Texas where continued rains are delaying the progress of the crop. Moderate rain is reported from Mississippi Valley and Arkansas which are less optimistic. Textile markets are dull and although mills are booked with enough orders for some weeks, the sales at present are falling off. The strike situation at Greenville mills still continues uncertain although efforts are being made to attain settlement. Some mills are thinking of curtailing production. The acreage is accepted on all sides a large one indicating a fairly big crop. The crop on the whole is reported making normal progress, yet the market showed considerable strength. There was absence of selling pressure and despite unfavourable weather reports, the market refused to work lower in contrast when bullish April consumption figures issued by the Garside Cotton Service failed to cause any rise.

Prices opened to-day at a rise of 4 to 5 points but reacted 6 points on scattered selling influenced by discouraging textile reports. This level proved to be the lowest of the day and prices looked up under persistent covering and registered a rise of 17 points from the lowest. At the top there was scattered business and after a relapse of 3 points the market closed at a rise of 7 points for the near months and 7 points for the distant deliveries. The firmness of near positions, despite a fairly large stock of cotton at New York is due to the action of some prominent houses who are holding these stocks, are intending the same to be delivered against July contract at Liverpool owing to fairly good margin. It can be seen that at New York July is selling 80 points under May while at Liverpool July is selling 2 points below May quotation. The difference between spot and July prices is 10 points at New York while at Liverpool it is 32 points. From this it can be seen that the fears of heavy tenders at New York against July will greatly minimise and the strength of the statistical situation will be fully reflected when any adverse crop factor comes up.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 15 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices rose 24 points to 18.87.

GARSDIE AND CROP.

"Our advice on farmers' plans and our analysis of such subjects as fertilizer sales, mule sales, the progress of farm work, labour conditions, and basic trends point to an acreage not far from that of 1928 which, it will be recalled, was the largest on record and three to four per cent above last year's acreage. It is unnecessary to point out that a record acreage does not imply a record crop or even the probability of a record crop. The tendency to think in terms of the 1928 crop of around 18,000,000 bales because the acreage is likely to approximate the 1928 acreage of about 48,000,000 or 49,000,000 acres may be natural but is highly illogical. By far the greatest unknown factor is the yield per acre. The spread of the weevil over the Belt has greatly increased the uncertainty of the yield per acre as it is varying depredations of that pest which have been chiefly responsible in recent years for the wide swings in yield. Under weevil conditions, the yield per acre is a much more uncertain factor than the acreage and consequently it is much more important to have sound ideas of weevil probabilities than of acreage prospects."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:

July Highest 18.78 (2-17 p.m.); Lowest 18.61 (11-17 a.m.).

New York market very steady on short covering. Favourable rains in West Texas, unfavourable rains in Eastern Texas.

Reuter:—

"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by better spot demand and covering by shorts."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, May 13.
May	19.55 + 13
July	18.75 + 13
October	18.75 + 02
December	18.90 + 08
January	18.94 + 07
Middling Spot	19.80 + 10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, May 13.
July	18.77 + 15
October	18.66 + 08
Middling Spot	18.87 + 24

LIVERPOOL.

VERY STEADY—SHORT COVERING—TRADE BUYING—UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER POOR RESPONSE FROM NEW YORK—FUTURES 2 POINTS UP TO 3 POINTS DOWN—SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, May 13. The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 1 to 2 points and advanced on short covering and trade buying influenced by unfavourable weather reports. At noon prices were quoted 6 to 3 points above previous closing but in the afternoon the market reacted on poor response from New York market. The market closed at a rise of 2 points for near months and 3 points lower to 9 7/8 for January 1931 delivery. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 10.25d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures closed 1 to 3 points lower with July 9 7/8 and October 9 7/8 Egyptian futures closed unchanged and Sakellaris spot advanced 15 points to 18d.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:

New York cables:—Textiles remain dull market fails to respond to bullish factors unfavourable weather and Garside figures, because fear record acreage. May go lower if spell of good weather ensues, but with uncertainties ahead think probabilities favour buyers at this level. Greenville cables:—Notwithstanding efforts, strikes still unsettled, mills talking curtailment, but have sufficient orders some weeks yet, weather past week decidedly unfavourable warm dry needed.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:

"Continued rains have fallen in Mississippi Valley, Arkansas, Texas North-West."

"New York cables heavy rains Eastern Belt unfavourable but favourable rains West Texas."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:

"Crop reports mixed. Rain in West beneficial but reports from Central States less optimistic. Market inactive awaiting developments."

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 13.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.45 + 10
Scinde, Fine	6.70 + 10
Scinde, Superfine	6.95 + 10
Bengal, Good	6.20 + 10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.45 + 10
Bengal, Fine	6.70 + 10
Oomra, Good	7.05 + 10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.35 + 10
Oomra, Fine	7.65 + 10
Broach, Fully Good	8.40 + 10
Broach, Fine	8.65 + 10
Broach, Superfine	8.90 + 05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 13.
May	17.05
July	17.10
October	17.25
November	17.25
January	17.55
March	17.64 + 01
Sakellaris, F.G.F.	
Spot	18.00 + 15

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, May 13.
Opening	9.92
Closing	9.95 + 02
May	9.92
June	9.89 + 03
July	9.94
August	9.93 + 02
September	9.91 + 01
October	9.91
November	9.89
December	9.89 - 01
January	9.91
February	9.90 - 01
March	9.94
April	9.93 - 01
May	9.94 - 01
Middling Spot	9.99 + 02
	10.25 + 10

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, May 13.
Bales	6,000
Sales at Liverpool	209
Sales on Speculation	
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, May 13.
Bales	
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's exports to the Continent	6,000

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, May 13.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton—	
Shipment sellers May/June	£8 10:0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton—	
Shipment sellers May/June	£17 17:6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton—	
Shipment buyers May/June	£18 12:6

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED SELLING WELL ABSORBED—GOOD BUYING MARKET FIRM.

Bombay, May 14. The local market opened firm at Rs. 339/12 for Broach J/A delivery but declined to Rs. 338/8 on selling by a local operator. At this level there was impressive buying by jobber on news of reduction in Bank rate and unfavourable weather over the Cotton Belt in America. Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 6 points and later on prices were quoted 11 points higher. The market closed at 3 p.m. firm as under:

Broach A/M Rs. 329.
Broach J/A Rs. 341/8.
New Broach A/M Rs. 353/8.
Oomra May Rs. 291.
Oomra July Rs. 309/8.
New Oomra D/J Rs. 318/8.
Bengal May Rs. 240.
Bengal July Rs. 248/8.
New Bengal D/J Rs. 267/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, May 14.
May 226.90 + 1.80.	
Aug. 219.70 + 1.40.	
Nov. 217.00 + 0.90.	

OILS AND CAKES.

	Bombay, May 14.
TATA OILS MILLS CO. LTD.	
EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.	
Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs.	516 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs.	565 per ton.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs.	112 per ton.

LONDON METALS.

	London, May 13.
Copper, braziers	98
Yellow Metal	76
Spelter Hard Indian	23-3/4
Brands	13-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	200

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, May 13.
Chartered Bank of India	19-3/8
A. & C.	132-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai (London Register)	132-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	deleted
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Eastern Bank	6-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	88-1/4
Conversion Loan	77-1/8
Indian Loan, 5-1/2 p.c.	101-1/2
Rupree Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	52-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	58-1/8
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	67-3/4
Consols	54-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	100-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	92-3/4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

	London, May 13.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.	
Cargoes.	
Shipment sellers May 39/3.	
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb.	
Cargoes.	
Shipment sellers May/June 39.	
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.	
Paid afloat 41/6.	
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.	
No offerings.	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, May 13.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.	
July/Sept., per cwt.	12
Oct./Dec. per cwt.	12/1-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/1-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/1-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, May 13.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb., Spot.	
Sellers d. 11-1/16.	

EARNINGS OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES

Bombay, May 13. Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of April 1929 were as follows:—

"Subject to adjustments the gross earnings of the three Hydro-Electric Companies for the month of April 1929 are as follows:—

	For the month of April, 1929.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	3,98,304 8 9
The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	4,62,907 11 11
The Tata Power Co., Ltd.	4,04,987 10 4

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 14.

B.C. RATE—

T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 7/8 3/2

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Ready. Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32. Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 May. Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready. Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 May. Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/32 May. Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/4 May.

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 276 3/4. Banks Selling T T 276 3/4. Banks Buying T T 276 1/4.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 925. Banks Buying D D 935. Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 123 3/4. Banks Buying 60 Days 121-1/2

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 134 3/4.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 167 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.

JAVA—

Banks Selling D D 90 1/4.

CROSS RATE—

New York—London 4.85 3/16 13th inst.

Shanghai—London 2/5 5/8 14th inst.

Japan—London 1/10 3/32 13th inst.

London—Paris 124.20 13th inst.

London—Belgium 34.945 13th inst.

London—Switzerland 25.19 13th inst.

London—Italy 92.65 13th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Dull.

Gold 44-4-11-1/2 11th inst.; £4-4-11-1/2 13th inst.

Silver London Ready 25 1/4 11th inst.; 25 3/16 13th inst.

Silver London Forward 25 1/4 11th inst.; 25 3/16 13th inst.

Silver New York Ready 54 5/8 11th inst.; 54 1/2 13th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos. 5 1/8 per cent 11th inst.; 5 1/8 per cent 13th inst.

London Discounts 6 mos. 5 3/16 per cent 11th inst.; 5 3/16 per cent 13th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5-1/2 per cent.

Money.—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. 3 mos. 4 per cent.

6 mos. 4 per cent.

12 mos. 4-1/2 per cent.

Tone.—Quiet.

Tone of Silver.—Dull. China small seller. Poor support.

LONDON DISCOUNTS

Bombay, May 14. 3 Months Discounts 5 1/8 per cent. 6 Months Discounts 5 3/16 per cent. Bank of England rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money Call 4 per cent.

One Month 4 per cent.

Three Months 4 per cent.

Six Months 4 per cent.

Twelve Months 4-1/4 per cent.

Tone of money market.—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

NEW YORK.

New York, May 13. New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). May. 19.44. July. 18.65. October. 18.65.

New York 11-45 a.m.— May. 19.45. July. 18.66. October. 18.66.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, May 13.
Demand Bills	484.75

NEW INDIA

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	" 3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	" 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	" 1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Call at the Office, Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road.

General Manager: R. C. DUFF

Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

THEN

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IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and ALL BODILY CURED ACHES and PAINS Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS.



FREE! FREE!!

VAIDYA VIDYA

A guide to health, wealth and long life.

Madan Manjari Pharmacy. JAWNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

SHIPPING

P.O. British India.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS
SERVICE.P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY
ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels	
18 May	Kaisar-i-Hind	will	11,518
25 "	Narkunda	"	10,572
1 June	Macedonia	"	11,000
8 "	Ramona	"	10,354
15 "	Ramona	"	10,354
22 "	Ramona	"	10,354
29 "	Ramona	"	10,354
6 July	Ramona	"	10,354
13 "	Ramona	"	10,354
20 "	Ramona	"	10,354
27 "	Ramona	"	10,354
3 Aug.	Ramona	"	10,354
10 "	Ramona	"	10,354
17 "	Ramona	"	10,354
24 "	Ramona	"	10,354
31 "	Ramona	"	10,354
7 Sept.	Ramona	"	10,354
14 "	Ramona	"	10,354
21 "	Ramona	"	10,354
28 "	Ramona	"	10,354
5 Oct.	Ramona	"	10,354

All sailings are subject to alteration
without notice.All passengers are required to be in pos-
session of passports.Through Steamers from China have
limited accommodation for passengers from
India.Through Steamers from Australia have
limited accommodation for passengers from
India.HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW
ZEALAND.Holiday excursion Return Tickets
can be issued in the First Saloon
only at the following fares from
Bombay:—To Fremantle £74
Adelaide £73
Sydney £80
Brisbane £82
Auckland or Wellington
(N. Z.) £100 via Sydney.Period of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for
Single Berth Cabins between 1st
June and 1st January.BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND
PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
------------	-----------	-------

1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fare
as follows:—

	Single	Return.
--	--------	---------

Bombay to Plymouth	A 544	£112
	B 260	£106
	C 258	£98

P & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN AND
AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
------	-----------	-------

20th May	Mirzapur	Straits China and Japan.
24th "	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
29th "	Allport	Straits China and Japan.
7th June	Ranpura	Colombo, and Australia.
21st "	Naldora	Colombo and Australia.
5th July	Malwa	Colombo Straits China and Japan.
19th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo and Australia.
16th "	Morea	Colombo and Australia.
30th "	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan.
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
27th "	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan.

SHIPPING.



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Yuki Maru	3162	17 May	29 May
Bengal Maru	3398	17 "	29 "
Sumi Maru	10700	"	"
Hakodate Maru	6303	20 May	2 June
Fushimi Maru	11000	"	"
Tamba Maru	5848	30 May	"
Hakozaki Maru	10500	"	"
Yosang Maru	5214	17 June	30 "
Hakusan Maru	10400	"	"
Sado Maru	5398	29 June	13 "

Do not carry passengers,
From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave.	Arrive.
-----------	-------	--------	---------

Kamo Maru	8000	30 May	17 June
Katori Maru	10000	13 June	1 July
Asuta Maru	8000	27 "	15 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
-----------	-------	-----------------	------------

Tenyo Maru	22000	12 June	19 June
Korea Maru	20000	26 "	3 July

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American
(East and West Coast) and Japan Australia
Service.Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates
and other fares, full particulars of which
are furnished on application toNIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."THE
SCINDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars
apply to:—Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE
& Co., Agents,
Ballard Estate BombayWHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clotheswhy not be certain that they
are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account
prepared, Audit of Books
or Firms UNDERTAKENB.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT,
136-137, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO
AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIA, GULF
TUHCOORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CAL-
CUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
------	-----------	-------

1929		
15th May	Bankura	Bureh via Kara- chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th "	Vasna	Bureh via Kara- chi.
22nd "	Khandalla	East & South Af- rica.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa
available for three months are now issued
by the East Africa Line of steamers. Re-
turn fare Rs. 500—only. Apply for par-
ticulars to the undersigned.There will be sailings to Karachi
on Wednesdays, Thursdays, every
week. The departure of the Kara-
chi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday
is dependent upon the arrival of the
inward English Mail.Local passengers for Karachi can only
proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when
accommodation is not required for pas-
sengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through
passengers to Bureh.Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage
may be arranged withMACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie
Bank Limited.,
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
Paid-up Capital 100,000,000
Reserve Fund 105,500,000

Yen 100,000,000

Branches: Jambai, Kobe, Saigon, London, Los Angeles, Singapore, Lyons, Manila, Sourabaya, Calcutta, Marunouchi, San Francisco, Nagasaki, Samarang, Daikoku, Newchwang, Shanghai, Hankow, New York, Sydney, Harbin, Osaka, Tokyo, Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Honolulu, Rangoon, Tsingtau, Kai Yuan, Rio de Janeiro.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers an
interest is allowed at the rate of
two per cent. per annum on daily
balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000
provided that the amount of half
yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.FIXED DEPOSITS are received
for one year or shorter period on
terms which may be ascertained on
application.Every description of BANKING
and EXCHANGE business trans-
acted.I. WASHIO,
Manager.Other are Orient-Seattle, South American
(East and West Coast) and Japan Australia
Service.Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates
and other fares, full particulars of which
are furnished on application toNIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."THE
SCINDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars
apply to:—Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE
& Co., Agents,
Ballard Estate BombayWHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clotheswhy not be certain that they
are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account
prepared, Audit of Books
or Firms UNDERTAKENB.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC
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136-137, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO
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TUHCOORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CAL-
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REDUCED FARES.

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is dependent upon the arrival of the
inward English Mail.Local passengers for Karachi can only
proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when
accommodation is not required for pas-
sengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through
passengers to Bureh.Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage
may be arranged withMACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Bank of India,
Ltd.ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian
Companies Act VII of 1882.)HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange
(Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay),
Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
Rs.CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 86,00,000CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June
interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent.
on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs.
1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th
December interest is allowed at 2
per cent. on daily balance. On sums
exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is
allowed by special arrangement. No
interest will be allowed which does
not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one
year or for shorter period at rates
of interest which can be ascertained
on application.SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS
opened which can be ascertained on
application.A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

East
AND
WestGuaranteed
Bonus of
Rs. 12/-
per
Rs. 1000/-
per year.Several new
attractive
plans.For Agency terms and other
particulars Apply to the
SECRETARIES Bombay.Western
IndiaLIFE
INSURANCE
CO., LTD.
Satara City.PRE-EMINENT among
INDIAN COMPANIES
at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of
1928.UNSURPASSED BONUS!
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End Rs. 18.
R. 22-1/2 Rs. 18.
Strongest Reserves!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO OF (2) to (1)
32 per cent.NO OTHER COMPANY IN
INDIA can show EQUAL
RESULTS.For agency and other particulars
case apply.HMAATMA GANDHI
ASTROLOGER.Send your Horoscope or the time
of letter writing. Aradam 5 ques-
tions about futurity Re. 1; each ex-
tra question As. 4. Annual Reading
monthly details Rs. 2, for business-
men weekly details. One year Rs.
10. THE ANDHRA PATRIKA
(Telugu Daily) writes thus:—“We
acknowledge with satisfaction the
efficacy of the Jothidasastra of this
person.” V. K. SATAGOPACHA-
RIAR, Tirutani, Chittoor District,
S. India.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glau-
coma, Granular Lids, etc., cured
Without Knife, by our nature's
remedy Cocoon Brand "LOTUS
HONEY"—genuine and purest in
market. Ask for Cocoon Brand
only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 3 drams Rs. 4.
Postage extra. For free particulars
write to:NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi,
Bengal.Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni
Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co.,
Bunder Road, Karachi.

Tele. Address: "Uleer", Kandi.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal
THE HINDU MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD.
(Est. 1891.)No Share-holders
No Capitalists.TRUSTEE — GOVT.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.Claims paid over
Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over
Rs. 400,000Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY,
Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus
giving offices with every payment of premium.For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

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Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish
the following information to the Manager, Subscrip-
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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—FOR Abroad Engineers, Doctors, Overseers, Station Masters, Signallers for State Service Judicial Officers, Secretaries, Forest Rangers, Accountants, Stenographers, Clerks (Graduates, Matrics), Typists and Mistries, Etc. Terms against stamp. Apply sharp to:—GOODWIN & CO., Delhi. R1603

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare. Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nal Sarah, Delhi. R1602

WANTED—Gujarati knowing MATRICULATED MOHAMEDAN for Middle School, having teaching experience. Apply with salary and testimonials To The Trustees, CUMMOO YACOOB CHARITABLE TRUST, No. 97, Kambekar Street, Bombay (3). R1598

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for posts of CLERKS in Audit Department, G. I. P. Railway, on Rs. 40-50 plus 20 per cent. Bombay Allowance per mensem from members of the minority community, i.e. other than Hindus. The candidates must have passed at least the Matriculation or School Leaving Certificate Examination in the first division, F. P. B. WOOD, Chief Auditor. A 32223

BOOKS.

WANTED—SECONDHAND BENTLEY'S or A B C 6th Edition CODE BOOK. Apply Box No. 147 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

LOAN.

LOANS—Any amount without limit advanced against the Security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORT-HAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kalbadvi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students. W. S.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

NASIK—TO LET—Commodious BUNGLOWS, splendid situation, ideal weather all invalid conveniences, tap water, garages, stables, servants quarters. Please write W. BULSARA, Nasik. C R1606

TO BE LET ON CONTRACT—The building belonging to Cummo Yacoo Charitable Trust and situated at Nos. 401-405, Bendi Bazar for a period of 3 years from Jeth Sud 1st 1930. Sealed tenders for which are invited upto 27th May 1929. The trustees have option to accept or refuse any tender of highest or lowest offer. Copies of Tender Form and Agreement will be obtained from the office of the Trust on payment of a fee of Rs. 1/- only. For further particulars apply or see personally. THE SECRETARY CUMMOO YACOOB CHARITABLE TRUST 97, Kambekar Street, Bombay (3). R1599

MATRIMONIAL

REQUIRED—A SUIABLE MATCH for a Madras widow, aged 20 years, healthy, beautiful and educated upto middle class. She can read and write in Hindi and Telugu. R1607

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

WIN RS. 7,500 IN CASH PRIZES, Madras Easy Crossword Special Competitions No. 4, Post Box 482, Vepery, Madras. Sealed key solution deposited with the Editor, SWARAJYA, Madras. Apply for leaflets. Entries close on 15-6-29. R1604

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 58-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 20th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (BAKRID), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND, Secretary and Treasurer. Bombay, 9th May, 1929. 32211

SHETH KHAMJI DAYAL SMARAK FUND.

SCHOLARSHIPS are to be awarded from the above fund for higher commercial and agricultural studies. Lohanas will have first preference. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY, 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. 32216

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1929, to MONDAY, the 10th day of June, 1929, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, CURRIMBOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED, Secretaries/Treasurers & Agents, Bombay, 11th May, 1929. 32217

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. PURSHOTTAM SHIVRAMJI DAVARE. The undermentioned title-deed, relating to the said property is represented to be missing.

Any person having or claiming any interest in the said property by reason or possession of the said document is hereby required to communicate the Notice of such claim to the undersigned within 10 days from the date hereof. If no such claim is received the sale will be completed and the claim, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground of the pension and tax redeemed tecture situate, lying and being at Portuguese Church Road, Dadar, within the Town, Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, being a part of the Oart, called "Dakhin Khan", containing by admeasurement 1,568 square yards or thereabouts, together with a hut, standing on a portion thereof, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 709 and 331, New No. 4657, Old Survey No. 1383, New Survey No. 11458 and Cadastral Survey No. 1464 of Lower Parcel Division and Municipal Ward No. 32081, Street No. 672, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the West by the property of Anantao Kashinath Wagle and another, on or towards the East by the property of Sundrabai, widow of Shankar N. Patel and others, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by the property of Gitabai Vasantao Dadarkar.

PARTICULARS OF MISSING TITLE-DEED.

Conveyance, dated 24th March, 1897, and made between Baloomiya Shamsuddin of the one part and Baboorao Bakrishna of the other part.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1929. MADHAVJI & CO., Attorneys for the Purchaser, 33, Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 32224

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTENTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Ravji Kanji, late of Deshpur, in the territories of His Highness the Maha Rao of Cutch, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Bhuj, in Cutch Deceased.

(1) DAMJI KHAMJI, and (2) COOVERJI JETHA, both of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, carrying on business at Shaikh Memon Street as Cotton Merchants and Brokers in the firm, name and style of Messrs. Virani Ladha and Co., creditors of the above-named deceased. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Thirtieth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the nineteenth year of our Reign. (Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY, Seal of the High Court at Bombay. The 30th day of April, 1929. Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA AND JASUBHAI, Petitioners' Attorneys. 32223

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COOL BREEZES.

DO YOU LONG FOR

MOUNTAIN AIR? WOODED WALKS? RESTFUL NIGHTS?

Then SPEND YOUR WEEK-ENDS

AT

MATHERAN and LONAVLA.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WILL RUN a SPECIAL WEEK-END EXPRESS on and from 11th May, to the following timings:—

TIME TABLE.

SATURDAYS.		MONDAYS.	
V. Terminus	D. 15-50	Lonavla	D. 08-30
Neral	A. 17-10	Khandala	A. 08-38
Karjat	D. 17-15	Karjat	D. 08-41
Khandala	D. 17-32	Neral	D. 09-26
Lonavla	D. 18-39	V. Terminus	D. 09-31
	D. 18-42		D. 09-45
	A. 18-50		D. 09-50

WEEK-END RETURN FARES.

Rs. 11 4 0 First Class
Rs. 5 10 0 Second „

FARES BY COUPON TICKETS.

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BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

PROFESSIONAL COURSES in Mining and Metallurgy for Intermediate passed candidates with Phys., Chem. and Maths. Courses include Geology, Mineralogy, Prospecting, Boring, Surveying, Assaying, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Fuels, Metallography, Pyrometry, etc. Well-equipped Laboratories and Workshops. Practical training arranged at leading Mines and Metallurgical Works. Mining degree recognised by Government. For particulars of courses, prospects, scholarships, etc., apply to—

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AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS (TAHER) MANZIL AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Ahmed Sheriff Moloobhoy and his wife Bai Mariambai, transferees of Mortgage and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of May, 1923, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, 1929, at 5 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Mohamedally Allabux.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement and chawls standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Duncan Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1250 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2840 and 3008. New Survey No. 9823, Old Survey No. 2/21481, 2/2140 and 4405, New Survey No. 5678, Cadastral Survey No. 1025 of Byculla Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'E' Ward Nos. 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531 and 532 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, and 414 bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Duncan Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the Stable Street, on or towards the North by a Sweepers Passage and beyond that by the property of Esufalli Gulambusein and on or towards the South by a Sweepers Passage and beyond that by the property of Khoja Karim Ramji.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan Solicitors, No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel:—

Stores such as wrought iron, scrap of wire ropes, pipes, hammers, hacksaw blades, angles, spanners, screws, jacks, anvils, vices, benches, wrought iron chains, canvas hose, asbestos cement sheets, dyalinos, gas fittings, condemned drilling machine, gate, street and gas lamps, regulators, powahs, shovels, leather and rubber scrap, measuring tapes, rubber stamps, packing cases, wooden reels, kerosine oil tins, 5 and 10 gallon drums, buckets, wooden casks, water, oil and flushing tanks, old tents, basins, bath tubs, wheels, steel-barrels, ink and medicine bottles, zinc scrap, electric materials, canvas and rubber pipes, gunny scrap, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF C. P. COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE).

Under instructions from the Lloyd's Agent, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst. sell by Public Auction at 11 A.M. (S.T.) at the Jetha No. G 114 of Messrs. Goshu Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd., Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the concerned:—

10 full-pressed bales C. P. Cotton (damaged by fire).

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st June next at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office opposite Arthur Crawford Market, all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Picture Destined to Challenge to gain name for the Indian Industry.

COMING VERY SHORTLY

Hatim Tai

In forty gorgeous Reels—with innumerable Cost—Expensive settings—Pleasant Scenery

It is one of

The Jewels of the Orients. WATCH THE DATE & THE THEATRE

APPLY FOR BOOKING:

CINE-SOCIETY (India)

Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

THE MACDONA PLAYERS

present

MAN AND SUPERMAN

By BERNARD SHAW

Booking at Rose & Co. After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE GLOBE

Sandhurst Road

NEXT SATURDAY

Romance and thrills in the heart of India

SHIRAZ

with

SEETA DEVI

A Special ID Programme.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

11 Parts

Glittering Glamorous

THE MAN WHO LAUGHS

featuring:

CONRAD VEIDT.

MARY PHILBIN

A UNIVERSAL SOUND PICTURE.

An intense drama of passion, love and sacrifice.

FOR FIVE DAYS ONLY

Today entirely change of Programme

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD

3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45.

DAILY 4 SHOWS.

The Most Spectacular Riding Picture Ever Filmed.

PETE MORRISON

in his latest picture

"THE ESCAPE"

Thrills, laughter, romance in his whirlwind action Melodrama—

Also

2 two-reeler Comedies.

Owing to Curfew Order

many have not seen this Popular Picture. So it is

Continued SECOND WEEK

Victoria Fatma Film Co.'s

WELL-KNOWN PRODUCTION

MILAN-DINAR

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Miss ZUBEIDA, Mr. JANIBARU,

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Also the DANCE of

MISS HIRAKUMARI

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TIME: Saturday & Sunday at 3 P.M.

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Krishna Cinema

Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road

NEXT WEEK

HATIM TAI

Krishna's Super Jewel.

in forty parts in four instalments.

COMING—

Imperial Film Coy.'s "Super

Production

"VANISHING HOPES"



There is no need to-day for any woman to be ashamed of her complexion; a beautiful clear skin is her natural birthright. Blotchy, discoloured complexions are always the result of failure to remove the accumulations of dead, decaying tissue clogging the new skin underneath, which is only waiting to show itself in all its fresh beauty.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN IS YOURS!

Science has provided an aid to nature in Mercolized Wax, which, gently massaged into the skin occasionally, dissolves away all the minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle, leaving the young, healthy skin underneath pure and fresh-looking, as nature intended it to be.

MERCOLIZED WAX

Get some from your Chemist or Stores and use it to-night and note the wonderful improvement in your complexion in a few days. DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair. Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.



Horlick's - for the sickroom

Milk sustains life when solids are forbidden, but it must be pure, rich and free from all contamination. With Horlick's there is no danger either of contamination or nutritive deficiency. Horlick's is rich, pure milk with the addition of body-building malt, wheat and barley. It is easily digested by the most delicate constitutions.



HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
In 4 sizes of all
Bazaars & Stores



Those Winning Smiles

Which mean so much—commercially, socially—are gained this new way with gleaming white teeth

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and

stays. Grows by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.



CITY & SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

SWARAJA SABHA.

The postponed special general meeting of the Swarajya Sabha will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the Congress House, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurence, Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Surat" via Dhannukodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 14th instant.

WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's Office on 20th instant, (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Victory of India" with the mails from Bombay of the 4th instant, arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the Bombay Battalion A. P. (I.), will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Wednesday), commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 13th May 1929 to 6 a.m. of 14th May 1929:—

Small-pox attacks 16, deaths 5. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 83. The total mortality this day last year was 78.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling). Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 11th May 1929:— Sterling purchased in India 280,000 Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury 1,500,000 Total 1,780,000

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98-13-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-13-0 were allotted approximately 66 per cent. The total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 98-13-3. Further sales of Treasury Bills have been stopped.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES.

A public meeting under auspices of the Public Congress Committee will be held at the National School, Gandhi Chowk, Ville Parle, to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m., when speeches will be made on the "Problems of the Indian States." Mr. K. P. Nariman will preside and Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, Messrs. Balvatray Mehta and Anuradha D. Seth will be among the speakers.

JANJIRA STATE SUBJECTS.

Under the auspices of the Janjira Hindu Hita Sanwarakshaka Sangha a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwadi Vidyalyaya Hall, Girgaum, when Mr. Jannadas Mehta will preside and several prominent leaders of Bombay will address the meeting on the troubles of the Hindu population in Janjira State.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT YOUTH CONFERENCE.

Days:—19th and 20th instant. (Sunday and Monday). Place:—Laxmi Society Pavilion 10th Road, Khar. Youths of the Suburbs: Come in hundreds and attend the Conference. Delegates Fee Rs. eight. Visitor's Fee Rs. Four. Reception Committee Fee Rs. One.

Enrol as Reception Committee Members and Delegates.

KALIPARAJ PARS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Kaliparaj Parsi Committee is to be held to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Zoroastrian Association, Princess Street, under the presidency of Mr. Manekji Kavasji Petit, to inquire into the truth or otherwise of the complaints contained in twelve letters signed by twenty-eight Parsi agriculturists and country liquor and toddy vendors in Surat District.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 12th May and is due to arrive here on 25th May via Penang and Colombo.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Beagle Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 13th instant, and is due to arrive here on Friday morning, the 17th at daylight.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Mackinlay" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 10th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Chattan" left London on the evening of the 11th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Macdonald" arrived in London on the evening of the 11th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

7-0 a.m.—Cotton Prices: Live pool and New York Closing Rates. Close Down.

11-0 a.m.—European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m.—Indian Gramophone Records.

12 Noon.—Bombay Cotton Market: Opening Rates. Close Down.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

7-0 p.m.—The Evening Hour. With the S.S. "Genova" Trio.

8-0 p.m.—Cotton Prices: Liverpool Opening Rate, Bombay Market Closing Rates. Silver, Gold, Sees, Wheat and Other Market Prices. Stock Exchange Prices. Interval.

9-0 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin. Cotton Prices: New York Opening Rate, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) Rate and Bombay Current Rate.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-30 p.m.—Mahomed Talat Yazdi in some Persian Recitations.

9-45 p.m.—Bai Sunderabi, Vocal Music.

10-35 p.m.—Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi Solo.

11-0 p.m.—Gold Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

AN ACCIDENTAL DEATH

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the City Coroner's jury on Monday concerning the death of Balkrishna Sakharam, a four-year old boy residing with his parents at Sewree. It appeared that the deceased child had been under a coconut tree to throw some "kut chra" on Monday evening when a coconut fell from the tree exactly over his head, with the result that his skull was fractured.

MACDONA PLAYERS' FAREWELL

"MAN AND SUPERMAN" AT OPERA HOUSE.

To-night (Wednesday), the Macdonna Players will give a farewell performance of Barnard Shaw's delightful comedy, "Man and Superman," which is also his finest play and embodies most of his practical philosophy on life and love.

By kind permission of the Bombay Broadcasting Company, Mr. Walter Hunt, a talented and experienced Artist, will play the role of Hector Malone Junior in this play to-night. Mr. Hunt has also distinguished himself as a Shakespearean actor, and was a University examiner on Elocution in Australia before coming out to India.

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.



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LATE SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR

A FRIEND OF POOR AND EMINENT SOCIAL REFORMER

KANARA SARASWATS CELEBRATE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

The Kanara Saraswat Association celebrated with great "celat" the Sixth Anniversary of the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in their premises, at Gandevi, with his portrait tastefully decorated on Tuesday evening, under the presidency of Rao Bahadur S. S. Tulmalkar.

"Such anniversaries of great men always give inspiration to younger generation and ought to be organized on larger scale" said the Rao Bahadur addressing a crowded meeting of the Saraswats and paid a tribute to Sir Narayan as a great religious thinker, a student of literature, a Social Reformer and an eminent lawyer. His lectures and discourses he said drew large crowds of educated and appreciative people. He then requested the Secretary and other persons interested to collect his reminiscences and publish them which are in a sense important as they give an idea of a great man's private life.

SIR NARAYAN'S REMINISCENCES.

Mr. R. S. Paddidri, gave some of his personal reminiscences. He said he knew Sir Narayan Chandavarkar for 30 years. His first acquaintance with him dated back while the speaker was a student in the High School, when came to North Kanara and his lecture on "caste" made a lasting impression on his mind. Sir Narayan once remarked that his ex-communication—for being a Social Reformer—his own community closed windows against light.

A FRIEND OF STUDENTS.

He was a great friend of students and was helping at least 100 students a month so far as he knew. The speaker himself introduced about a half a dozen students and all got help from him. He was easily accessible even to the humblest. Mr. Paddidri then referred to his work in the Students Brotherhood which was a monument of his labours. He then referred to several incidents from his personal experiences including of a pathetic character. A young Hindu lady suddenly widowed and in an absolutely helpless condition was being decoyed by a sort of a Missionary Society of doubtful character. When Sir Narayan was approached, he listened to the unfortunate story. His face was glowing and ran to the rescue of the poor lady and settled her in life. Mr. Paddidri then referred to his services in the cause of the Kanara Forest Grievances.

Mr. N. S. Kowshik paid a glowing tribute to the departed Leader as a devoted Social Reformer, and an Eminent Judge. From his life long study of Literature and services to the students we can only draw our inspiration from his life.

Mr. Gollarkari Mukundrao, a South Kanara Landlord reminded his humanitarian services during the ravages of plague in his District—he remitted hundreds of rupees every month to help the poor.

Mr. Kulkarni, then referred to his simplicity of life and his help to the poor though resided on Peddar Road he never forgot his old and poor friends of childhood.

After several others spoke the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair late at night.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE "SOCIAL."

A social gathering of the members of the Bombay Youth League will be held on Thursday the 16th inst. at 6.30 p.m. on the terrace of the Peoples' Jimnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. All members are cordially invited to attend. There will be music, refreshments etc. Prominent persons will be the guests of the evening. Invitations have been sent to almost all the members and those members who have not received invitations are requested to attend and give their address to the Secretary in the gathering.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent).

JULY.

NEW YORK.

May 14.
Previous Closing Rate 18.75
To-day's Opening Rate 18.80, 18.79
Difference plus .05, plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate 18.86
Difference —.19

LIVERPOOL.

May 14.
Previous Closing Rate 9.93
To-day's Opening Rate 10.01
Difference plus .08
To-day's Closing Rate 9.96
Difference plus .03

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.



BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but IT IS THE BEST
Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd.,
11/13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY



Malarial Debility

DO not regard yourself as cured the moment quinine has driven away the fever. The extreme weakness of your blood—caused by the ravages of the malaria parasite—must first of all be conquered if you want to regain full health.

Do you know that scientific experiments have proved that within a fortnight Sanatogen will increase the number of red blood cells by 60 per cent. (See Medical Echo, March, 1924).

Just think how such an abundance of new, fresh blood would improve your health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—which build up new health and strength.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazaars.

HOW U. S. A. MILLS CONSUME COTTON

April Consumption 632,000 Bales

New York, May 14
The Census Bureau Report issued by the U.S. Government states that during the month of April U.S.A. Mills consumed 632,000 Bales of Lint. Cotton. This figure compares with past seasons as under:—

	1928-29	1927-28	1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24
August	527,000	633,000	501,000	449,000	367,465	493,029
September	492,000	627,000	571,000	453,000	436,216	496,400
October	616,000	619,000	569,000	543,000	633,000	543,725
November	611,000	626,000	384,000	543,000	492,000	533,470
December	534,000	544,000	605,000	575,000	532,000	464,232
January	668,000	582,000	605,000	583,000	596,000	579,813
February	598,000	574,000	590,000	567,000	550,000	510,201
March	633,000	581,000	694,000	635,000	593,000	496,013
April	632,000	525,000	619,000	578,000	597,000	491,631

Davar's College of Commerce

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D.C.M.M.C. & L.C.C.

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In 'D.C.M.M.C.' the Diploma passes were thirty per cent. more than all Indian Institutions put together.

In L.C.C. the largest number of passes in largest number of subjects and largest number of Honours were ours and that too though these results were not artificially inflated by giving large number of Book-keeping and Law forms to G. D. A. students for L.C.C. Examination.

Our complete results with Higher Diplomas in which we monopolise appear in next Advertisement which will prove that DAVAR'S COLLEGE is to this day the only Private College of Commerce of its class in India.

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Bombay Chronicle

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Fatigued and De-
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what you spend on iron-
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bulky Safes and Treas-
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SMALL SAFE

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Structural and Sanitary Engineers.
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bom-
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18A Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay

The
Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1929.

Plea For Wiser Counsels.

There will be considerable regret on the part of the public that in the dispute now proceeding between employers and employed in the Bombay Textile industry a further complication has been introduced by the decision of the Millowners' Association to withhold payment of wages for April to the men on the ground that the latter have not put in six days work so that they can legally demand such payment. It is noticeable that the leaders of the Right Wing of organised Textile Labour in Bombay are at one with the leaders of the Left Wing in protesting against this move of the employers as illegal and unstatesmanlike. It is unfortunate that the Government of Bombay have turned down the request of the Girmikar Union for intercession with the Millowners regarding the matter of the April wages. The consequences of the recalcitrant attitude of the employers on this point will seriously hamper the chances of an amicable settlement and we hope that wiser counsels will still prevail with them and that they will reconsider to-day their previous decision. The announcement by the Collector of Bombay that the liquor shops will be closed to-day will help a great deal in preventing disturbances in the mill area but if they do take place owing to the insistence of the Millowners in their recalcitrant attitude, the public will be justified in considering this attitude as largely responsible for a likely breach of peace on the part of the more excitable section of the workers.

Congress and Office Acceptance.

Mr. S. Satyamurti sends us a long and laboured statement in defence of acceptance of office by the Congressmen of Madras. It leaves us wholly unconvinced. Mr. Satyamurti begins by observing that "it is the tragedy of Indian politics that time and again, when success seems to be very near, disruptive tendencies become active and tend to weaken the national pressure on the alien bureaucracy". With that sentiment we are profoundly in agreement, but evidently he and we mean different things. "On the question of office," he says, "there is a good deal of confusion which I should like to see cleared." He suggests and expects the public to believe that the Congress has not laid down a clear policy. But was it not the Madras session of the Congress, not to mention his own past strictures on office-seekers, that called upon all non-official members of the legislatures not to attend them except to overthrow Ministries and for other specified purposes? He argues that "all kinds of appointments and delegations and committees by the Government of India by are being accepted by the shining lights of the Congress Party in the Assembly without so much as by your leave of the Congress". Assuming that it is wrong for Congressmen to accept seats on Committees or

delegations, a public man like Mr. Satyamurti at least should know that two wrongs do not make one right. If Congressmen are to act on the assumption that there are no restrictions whatever on office, they may as well accept seats on the Executive Councils of Government and yet talk of resisting the alien bureaucracy. It is sometimes contended that a Minister is no part of the bureaucracy but is the servant of the legislature. But curiously enough, Mr. Satyamurti himself admits that "the last three years have unfortunately shown that Ministerial office is in the gift of the Governor and not in that of the strongest party in the Council." Though Mr. Satyamurti seeks to clear confusion, we fear that the confusion is more on his side. The Congress policy has all along been clear as crystal for all those who would not prevaricate. It is superfluous at this time of the day to discuss at length the merits of the question of office. But the question of Congress discipline is always, and particularly now, of supreme importance. We had thought that the resolution of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee was meant to be a recommendation to the All-India Congress Committee to leave the question of office to the discretion of Provincial Committees. But Mr. Satyamurti's statement makes us fear that the Tamil Nadu Committee's resolution is meant to be more or less the last word on the subject, an actual assertion of provincial autonomy even before it is conceded by the All-India Congress Committee. Mr. Satyamurti says: "When the Congress becomes, as I fully hope, it will once more be, the strongest party in the Council, it will, under the resolution of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, and in the exercise of its provincial autonomy, consider and decide the question of capturing such Ministerial Power as there is for advancing the cause of Swaraj. We propose to place this clearly before the electorates and get their mandate therefor." Carefully read along with the text of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee's resolution, which we reproduced the other day, this reads somewhat like the language of revolt. It is in any case amazing that that any group of Congressmen should openly disregard the clear injunctions of the Congress, pit against the Congress a doubtful, divided and prospective mandate for the electorates, and yet call themselves a Congress Party. Such a policy cannot add to the prestige or power of the Party or of the Congress as a whole. We earnestly hope that both the All-India Congress Committee and the electorate of Madras will sternly discountenance the suggestion that Congressmen should be permitted to accept office under an alien Government when the whole country is preparing for the most strenuous constitutional fight against that Government.

This Picture and That

Six years ago Bombay was leagues ahead of the Punjab in respect of education. Thanks to its snail's pace progress, Bombay has now allowed itself to be beaten by the Punjab in the educational race. In 1920-21 Bombay's percentage of scholars to the population was 7.5 for males, 2.1 for females and 4.9 on the whole, while the corresponding figures for the Punjab were only 4.2, 0.8, and 2.2. But in 1927-28 the Bombay figures had crept up only to 9.4, 2.6, and 0.6. On the other hand, according to the just published Punjab report for 1927-28 the figures respectively are 9.7, 2.3 and 0.6. Thus in six years Punjab has nearly trebled its progress and has more than overtaken Bombay. Bombay has an annual revenue of about 25 crores against only 16 crores of the Punjab, yet our Education Ministers are never tired of croaking about financial stringency.

STONE INSTEAD OF BREAD

WHAT THE PRINCES GOT OUT OF BUTLER COMMITTEE

(BY JUNIUS.)

The Princes are still maintaining dignified reserve about the Butler Report, or does ominous silence better express the situation? In consequence one feels tempted to make a speculative essay. What can they be doing and what can be passing through their minds?

One feels sure that they have read and re-read the Report and one cannot be far off in remarking that the first thought which occurred to them on reading the Report bore upon the utility of the so-called impartial and independent Committees. One feels sure too, as undoubtedly do the Princes, that barring the very reactionary members of the Political Department, any three dozens of that distinguished service would have gone as far as have done the Indian States Committee.

DISILLUSIONED.

What led the Princes to ask for this Committee? It is to be presumed they relied upon explicit and repeated assurances contained in successive Royal Proclamations dating from 1858, and finding the existing position inconsistent with those assurances they asked for an independent verdict regarding what the correct relationship between the Paramount Power and themselves should be, having regard to solemn engagements between the two contracting parties.

They asked for bread and they have got stone!

NARROW INTERPRETATION.

The Committee interpreting their terms of reference narrowly,—this the workings of the terms enabled them to do—have stated what the existing position and relationship is. That position was known to the Princes and it was just because they knew it too well that by asking for its exploration they desired an unequivocal pronouncement to the effect that treaties have undoubtedly been infringed in innumerable instances and in a variety of ways. Admissions to that effect exist in the Government of India's Records. For that reason probably the Committee have refrained from express-

ing personal judgment and spoken through the mouth of Sir Robert Holland who in 1919, while defending the position as benevolent in intention found himself forced to admit that "while the justice and necessity of the new measures was clearly seen, their effect upon the treaty position was not appreciated at the time, with the result that a body of usage influencing the relations with the States had come into force through a process which though benevolent in intention was nevertheless to some extent arbitrary." It is usage resulting, to adopt the language of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, from the "corroding influence" of the Government of India's arbitrary acts which the Committee have refused to admit to be in any way sterile.

IGNORING VALUABLE EVIDENCE.

In their introductory letter to the Secretary of State tracing the origin of the enquiry, the Committee admit that the Princes had desired adequate investigation of certain disabilities under which they felt they laboured. These disabilities were presumably illustrated by the evidence which was tendered on behalf of the Princes. This evidence the Committee have entirely ignored and dismissed by characterising it as having reference to matters outside their enquiry. They have broadly stated, and one doubts if their statement is quite accurate, that the illustrations of their disabilities put forward by the Princes were "requests" and "applications" to revise decisions by the Paramount Power. This is unfair to both the Princes and their Counsel. Both knew from the start that the Committee was not empowered to deal with past decisions and consequently we may safely conclude that the eminent counsel who conducted the case for the Princes would have put forward nothing but what illustrated flagrant infractions of binding treaties. But when shortly the evidence of the Princes is in the hands of the public as is the Report of the

Butler Committee, the public will judge for themselves how far the evidence which was laid before the Committee, was admissible or inadmissible.

SILENCE ON ESSENTIAL POINTS.

The Committee claim to have ascertained the views of the Princes on important matters. They assert that divergence exists. But they do not state that there is a common denominator as there must be. They do not state what that common denominator is, nor express any opinion about that in which there is absolute agreement between the Princes, viz., the universality of dissatisfaction amongst the Princes' Order. Nor do the Committee say whether the dissatisfaction which exists in the ranks of the Princes is justified or otherwise. This must leave the Princes utterly amazed, more especially as the Committee have admitted the important part played by the Princes in Imperial history, "their loyalty at the time of the Mutiny; their response to all patriotic calls upon them; their noble services in the Great War; their splendid devotion to the Crown and the person of the King-Emperor", and also that responsibility to their people is "growing year by year" among the Princes. Therefore the Committee's statement that the fact of Paramountcy has been acted upon and acquiesced in over a long period of time comes with bad grace. The fact of such action was well-known and the subject of complaint, but the allegation of acquiescence is an abuse of language, unless the submission of helplessness to superior might can be so called.

UNTENABLE ARGUMENT.

From the case of the Princes, the question would naturally arise, why resort was had by the Crown to treaties and engagements with the States. It would have helped to illuminate the problem if the Committee had discussed this question. They have not done so. On the con-

(Continued on Page 11)

Notes of the Day

The Comedy.

It will be recalled that Lord Cushead, the British representative at the Disarmament Conference at Geneva declared that there was every hope for a happy solution of the problem of limitation of naval armaments. The attempt made by American naval experts to suggest to Britain to what extent she should reduce her fighting fleet and the prompt rejoinder by the British naval experts that their proposals are "utterly insufficient for British requirements" shows how the comedy of talking about disarmament but not setting to actual work in that direction is proceeding merrily. According to the naval correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" the American naval experts propose a heavy reduction in the programme for their own country but their suggestion that a quarter million tons should be the maximum for cruisers, whether for America or Britain, has evoked immediate protest from Britain. Have the American experts forgotten that Britain has the "integrity" and "wellfare" of subject portions of her Empire to look after?

A Tribute to Khaddar.

According to a Free Press message from New York, Mr. Etelbert Stewart, Director of Labour Statistics in the United States recently paid a striking tribute to the

Khaddar movement, which, he said, had put a new life into the Indian cotton manufacture, as the principle of the industry was the direct distive of the British cotton manufacture. The tribute is natural as Indians are now doing what the Americans themselves did on the eve of the War of American Independence when, it is said, the whole family of George Washington himself took to hand-spinning and hand-weaving rather than touch British cloth. If only Indians show as much determination as the Americans did, they can with the joint aid of Khaddar and Swadeshi mill cloth boycott foreign cloth at least as effectively as the Americans did. Indeed we need to be even more determined and persistent, for while the Americans had many strings to their bows we have to depend, for the time being at any rate, mainly on the economic boycott.

Militant Campaign.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has been carrying on a commendable campaign against untouchability in South India. He has had several conferences, formal and informal, with orthodox Brahmins and Pandits with regard to the twin abolition of untouchability and unapproachability even to the extent of allowing all the so-called untouchables to enter public temples. What impression he has made on

the orthodox is not yet quite clear but we have no doubt that the anti-untouchability movement in South India will gain both in volume and intensity on account of Panditji's persistent campaign.

Bold Declaration.

At Trichur and several other orthodox citadels he is reported to have boldly declared that to keep apart a section of the Hindus from their temples was most sinful and was not supported by the Shastras. Is it wrong to say that untouchability is none the less sinful even if it is supported by Shastras? We are happy to note that at Kottayam Panditji was even more militant. He advised the people to carry on for about two years a peaceful propaganda in favour of temple entry and added: "If not successful by then, they ought to try a test case. If even that proved fruitless, they ought to resort to individual civil disobedience". The doom of untouchability cannot be far off.

A Thought For The Day.

"The chief result of an immense amount of mechanical invention, of scientific discovery, has been to lower the standards of taste and to make a beautiful world exceedingly ugly. I insist, therefore, that the test of a generation's greatness is not the high efficiency of its machinery, but the quality of its spirit."

—ST. JOHN ERVINE.

LLOYD GEORGE'S FLYING START

A. G. G.'s. Electoral Survey

It is an axiom in the boxing world that a champion once knocked out never has what is called a "come-back." This axiom does not apply to politics. A political leader may have as many lives as a cat, writes Mr. A. G. Gardiner in "John Bull."

He may be swamped at one election or at two elections, and still live to come back on the top of a wave that has taken at the flood. Much depends on his genius for political strategy.

In this respect Mr. Lloyd George is easily the most formidable candidate in the field, and poor though his prospects seem of ever returning to power, that possibility cannot be dismissed from our calculations of the election.

He has done two remarkable things. Having shattered the Liberal Party at the "poupon" election of 1918, and having in turn seen his Coalition routed by Mr. Baldwin in 1922, he has climbed back to the undisputed control of the Party which, to use Aquilla's word, he had "re-assumed."

He has done this first by his control of the great Party fund which he so mysteriously accumulated during the heyday of his Coalition prosperity, and, secondly, by his talents for the political game.

And having thus firmly established himself in the Liberal saddle, he has given his resurrected Party the advantage of his spirited horsemanship. He has dictated the issue of the election.

He has put his finger upon the crucial problem of the time, and in claiming that he "can conquer unemployment" he has left both Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald in a rather awkward position.

They are compelled to meet the challenge, for he has unquestionably seized the public mind.

Chronic unemployment in certain staple industries, chiefly coal, has become a nightmare, and the idea of a generation of young men growing up in idleness and living on the "dole" is a menace to the community that cannot be ignored.

It is easy to exaggerate the magnitude of the evil. Taking the country as a whole, especially the south country, it is highly prosperous.

The condition of unemployment exists in "pockets," but they are "pockets" affecting vital industries. Their continuance is a grave peril, and the failure to find a remedy is a blot upon our statesmanship.

In declaring that there is such a remedy and that he can produce it, Mr. Lloyd George has captured the public imagination and has compelled his opponents to fight on the issue that he has raised.

It is not a good issue for Mr. Baldwin, for he has been in office nearly five years without having done much to solve the problem.

He believes that industry must cure itself of its own disorders, that the cure will come with the gradual return of the world to normal conditions.

SURGICAL OPERATION.

If there had been a substantial improvement during his long term of office, his policy would have justified itself.

If the medicine of "tranquillity" has failed to deal with the mischief then a surgical operation must be considered.

And it is a surgical operation that Mr. Lloyd George offers. His scheme is to set the unemployed at work on great roads, bridges, slum clearance and other works of public utility.

By this means he argues, he will stimulate trade, and though in the first instance a loan would have to be raised, there would be no ultimate burden upon the nation, as the money now spent on "dole" would go largely to meet the cost of labour.

And apart from the economic effects of the scheme, the moral effects alone

would justify it, for it would stop that physical and spiritual deterioration which is the most deplorable consequence of unemployment.

This is the policy on which Mr. George's slogan, "We can conquer unemployment," is based. It is not a very novel policy, and perhaps the claim that it will do all that Mr. George says it will do is exaggerated.

But if the slogan has a rather catchy penny ring, the scheme itself is the result of solid investigation by some of the ablest economists and social students of the time, men like Maynard Keynes and Seebohm Rowntree, and it has the merit as an electoral asset of being the only active policy in the field.

The public want something done, and here is a proposal to do something. It cannot be dismissed merely as a political stunt, and both Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald have made the mistake of trying to do so.

"Ninenceps for nothing," says Mr. Baldwin, but he lays himself open to retort that he is already spending the ninenceps in "dole" for the idle and that it might as well be spent in wages for work.

JUMPING CLAIMS.

Mr. MacDonald has also taken the line of scornful dismissal. This will not do, Mr. Lloyd George has jumped the claim, and both parties will have to meet him on the ground he has chosen with alternative proposals.

So far Mr. Baldwin has failed to do so, but he is being urged by his followers to give them a counter-attack with which they can go to the country.

It is possible that Mr. Churchill will do the trick in his Budget. He is the most intrepid mind in the Conservative Party, and if anybody can find an ace with which to trump Mr. Lloyd George's hand, he is the man.

But if he has the ace, he will have to explain why his Party has been in office for five years without producing it until the imminence of an election forced its hand.

Mr. MacDonald's position is more difficult than Mr. Baldwin's. He has seen the bread, as it were, snatched out of his mouth by Mr. George. If anybody might claim to have a proprietary interest in the case of the unemployed, it is the leader of the Labour Party, but he has produced no remedy.

THAT ROSY DREAM.

Mr. Maxton, of course, would claim that if Socialism were put into instant operation all our secular troubles would vanish like the mist before the sunrise, but Mr. MacDonald does not cultivate that rosy dream.

He knows that you cannot cure one catastrophe by invoking a greater catastrophe. The question of the unemployed is immediate and urgent, and it will only yield to immediate treatment.

At present there is only one mode of treatment in the field, and Mr. MacDonald will lose ground if he does not show that in a matter that peculiarly concerns the Labour Party he can offer a remedy at least as plausible as that proposed by Mr. Lloyd George.

Whatever the replies which Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald make to the challenge, Mr. Lloyd George has, in an electoral sense, got away with a flying start.

HE CANNOT WIN.

He has compelled his opponents to fight on the ground which he has chosen, and has anticipated them by having a programme cut-and-dried while they have to look round for one.

His advantage will not, of course, carry him past the winning-post first; but it will strengthen his following and make him a force to be reckoned with when the election is over and the question of who is to form the new Government has to be settled.

WHO MADE D'ARTAGNAN FAMOUS

THE CLAIM OF DUMAS

As is quite generally known to those interested in literary matters, there was once a "real d'Artagnan," Captain-Lieutenant in the King's Musketeers, whose existence no doubt provided Dumas with a starting point from which developed the series of d'Artagnan romances. Nor is it less generally known that Dumas took material wherever he found it, treated it as suited his purposes and produced novels with the aid of lesser writers. Thackeray in his time mentioned the "Memoirs of M. d'Artagnan," and commented on the Dumas method of composition as a convenient way of writing novels that he would like to practice himself.

"There is a great deal of carpenter's and joiner's work in novels," said Thackeray, "which surely a smart professional hand might supply. A smart professional hand? I give you my word, there seem to me parts of novels—let us say the love-making, the 'business,' the villain in the cupboard, and so forth—which I

should like to order John Footman to take in hand, as I desire him to bring the coals and polish the boots." And also: "They say that all the works bearing Dumas' name are not written by him. Well? Does not the chief cook have aides under him? Did not Ruben's pupils paint on his canvases?" Nothing of this, in Thackeray's judgment detracted from the true distinction of Dumas as a novelist and originator of fictional characters. As Stevenson later put it, the d'Artagnan that readers know is "not nature's but Dumas'."

The question is just now being taken quite seriously in France, where the present inhabitants of the province in which the real d'Artagnan was born decided to set up a monument to him with an inscription crediting Dumas with having made the musketeer famous. Immediately appeared criticism. Who made him famous? Was it justly Dumas, who wrote "The Three Musketeers," or Courtiz de Sandras, who wrote the earlier "Memoirs of M. d'Artagnan"? Admitting that few would nowadays know anything about d'Artagnan except for Dumas, would Dumas ever have known anything about d'Artagnan

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT BANDRA



A view of the Swadeshi exhibition held at Bandra during the session of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference.

Photo by B. S. Kulkarni.



Lady Volunteers who kept order at the Maharashtra Provincial Conference.

Photo by B. S. Kulkarni.

TRIBAL FEUDS RAISING THEIR HEADS

SUNNI-SHIA CONFLICT IN AFGHANISTAN

SIMLA, May 14.

The latest reports give rise to some anxiety regarding the possibility of the struggle in Afghanistan developing on lines of racial and religious antagonism. For instance, the old Ghilzai-Durani and Ghilzai-Hazara feuds are again raising their heads.

Habibullah is now reported to have offered a large portion of Hazara lands to the Ghilzais in return for their support and tribal bitterness has been increased by the fact that the Hazaras are Shias while the Ghilzais like most of the other Pathan tribes are Sunnis.

Reports from Meshed also indicate considerable apprehension among the Shia population of Herat who have been supporting Amanullah owing to the Sunni fanaticism of Habibullah's forces which have now occupied the city.—A. P.

EX-GOVERNOR OF HERAT MISSING

QUETTA, May 14.

Considerable anxiety is felt here regarding Shuja-Ud-Dowleh, late Afghan Minister in London, who recently came to Herat and took over the Governorship of the Province. His whereabouts since the fall of the city are uncertain.—A. P.

except for de Sandras? Observe this also: Dumas took some details out of de Sandras's book without changing them at all. "D'Artagnan really owes his glory to Courtiz de Sandras," says a critic, "and if there is any justice in this world the monument should be erected in memory of the latter."

Yet it would appear at this distance that justice would have to discriminate and decide whether the d'Artagnan of the "Memoirs"—which were not memoirs, but at most a biography—was really made famous or another d'Artagnan brought into being. A reader of the "Memoirs" will be by no means certain that their nominal author and reported hero deserve a monument at this late date; many who know the d'Artagnan of Dumas will feel that such recognition is entirely justified. So far as being made truly famous was of any importance to the real d'Artagnan, it would seem to have been a good day for him when Dumas came across a copy of de Sandras's "Memoirs."

SHAW'S "CANDIDA" AT OPERA HOUSE

RARE ARTISTIC TRIUMPH

Shaw's plays reveal, it has been recognised, uneven dramatic values. For Shaw is a non-conformist, an explorer searching new patterns and codes of morality and ethics. And, he is also an exponent of ideas. If he had been dealing in antique melodramas or hawking the rattling coin devices, criticism of his plays would have been, comparatively, a very simple undertaking. But Shaw is, Shaw, complex, subtle, elusive, bitter and tender, cynic and wise, classic and romantic, ancient as well as modern. Some of his plays have been rendering passions merely "cerebral". In some of his plays, we are told again, "his ideal a dramatic effect is a quarrel, often a slanging-match." He has been described as an "irresponsible jack of lantern", as a pamphleteer, propagandist. The verdicts vary as the methods of approach vary. And, the conflict between the art and the contents of his plays continues to engage the thought of all those eager to estimate the possibilities of the dramatic form for modern aspiration and the spirit of the age. Most of them find in Ibsen their guidance and recover their faith.

Shaw's "Candida" is a puzzle for them. For, "Candida" is, as manifested at the Opera House on Monday evening, indisputably, an artistic triumph. Not one of the intellectual, non-conformist, traits of Shaw is repressed. And, yet the dramatic process develops and terminates, steadily, naturally, inevitably. The Woman in "Pygmalion" for instance, or in "Mrs. Warren's Profession" may perhaps be an intellectual or social problem. The woman in "Candida" is a woman, the clergyman is a man and the poet an impassioned youth. Eugene, poet and child, speaks with deadly effect. The passionate fury of the young heart, maddened by the horrid sight of "a woman with a great soul, craving for reality, truth and freedom" fed by her husband, the clergyman, on "metaphors, sermons, stale perorations, mere rhetoric" shatters the self-complacent acquiescence of the husband hidden in every man. The husband flings the winning child on the floor! But he finds it impossible to fling out the poet's truth uttered by the child. His imaginary authority and pompous dignity collapses. He is visibly shaken and awestruck. His attempts to regain his placid pretensions are futile, cowardly, petty and pathetic. He turns for authority to the wife. But the woman in the wife is provoked and awakened. She understands and loves the man underneath the clergyman, but she is unsparing and intolerant of the stupid condescension of the husband. She values and regards with tender affection the poet, but scolds the child in him.

That is how "Candida" depicted by Miss Joan Hopegood impresses one. She rendered with great effect the tender and disarming humour which is so essentially an ingredient

MORE BOMBS UNEARTHED

Police Raid House in Saharanpur

SARANPUR, May 14.

The police, during the search of a house here yesterday, found several bombs and three revolvers. Two persons have been arrested.—A. P.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT IN DELHI BOMB CASE

DAILY CHRONICLE NOT CONCERNED

NEW DELHI, May 14.

There exists some misapprehension in regard to alleged contempt of court in the Delhi bomb case. The facts are on May 10th Mr. Asaf Ali counsel for the two accused in the bomb case brought to the notice of the Additional District Magistrate a certain article by Mr. J. K. Munshi M.L.A.; published in the "Tribune" of the 9th instant. Counsel requested that a rule be issued against Mr. Munshi and the "Tribune" on a charge of contempt of court. On the following day Mr. Asaf Ali received a letter from Sardar Sardul Singh saying that he was authorised by the Editor of "Tribune" to apologise for the article published in the "Tribune" by Mr. J. K. Munshi. The letter stated that the article in question was copied from the "Daily Chronicle" and requested Mr. Asaf Ali not to press the application to take notice under contempt of court against the "Tribune". The letter concluded: "This may be considered as an unqualified apology from the Editor of the 'Tribune' in which a note on the subject will be published."

SATISFIED WITH THE APOLOGY.

Mr. Asaf Ali told the Court that he proposed to take no further notice against the "Tribune" as he was satisfied with the apology. As for the other two parties he would await their apology till Monday. It now transpires that for some reason or other Mr. Asaf Ali has not put in any application till now before the Court. On the other hand, enquiries made at the "Daily Chronicle", Delhi, show that they never at any time published any such letter and they have authorised the Associated Press to contradict the suggestion which they regard as entirely baseless.—A. P.

INDIAN RED CRESCENT BATCH FOR AFGHANISTAN

PESHAWAR, May 14.

The Secretary of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, informs the Free Press, that their first batch is ready to proceed to Kandahar. It consists of Capt. Dr. Khan Sahib, L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (England), head of the deputation, Dr. Ghulam Qasim, Dr. Nasir Muhammad, and 28 dressers and subordinates. Medicines, tents, lorries, beds and all requirements are completed. Applications for the grant of passports for the members of the deputation, have been submitted today to the local Government through the Deputy Commissioner. The batch will start for Kandahar via Chaman on receipt of permission.—Free Press.

EDITOR GIVEN MARCHING ORDERS

TO BE INTERNED UNDER FRONTIER REGULATIONS

LAHORE, May 14.

Moulvi Khan Mir, Editor, "Hamdard Afgan", Peshwar, has been ordered by the Frontier Government to leave Peshwar within 24 hours and interned at Talsi Abbotabad under the Frontier Regulation.—Free Press.

in the character of "Candida". Mr. Terence O'Brien presented the poet's portrait with feeling intensity. Mr. Stanley Drewitt reached the average in acting the clergyman, but went beyond it and higher as a disillusioned and terror-stricken husband. Mr. Homewood, as Mr. Burgess, the scheming contractor, provided the necessary contrast to the refined ideals and behaviour of the poet and the clergyman.

CARRY TORCH TO VILLAGES

Dr. Dutta on Duty of Youths

(Bengal),

BRAHMANBARIA, May 13.

'98 per cent. of the people of India are poor and 90 per cent. are illiterate. They are being oppressed in every way. The main duty of the youths would be to educate and enlighten this vast section of the people in order to take them useful citizens," said Dr. Bhupendranath Dutta presiding over the Sub-Divisional Youth Conference which is held here.

WHAT YOUTHS SHOULD NOT DO.

Continuing, Dr. Dutta said the youth movement was limited to the youths of the middle class only up to now. The vast section of the illiterate masses was always neglected and it would be the sacred duty of the youths to organise and rouse them up. He warned that the youth movement in Bengal was not going in the right direction. They should not allow themselves to be exploited by any party or set of men but should learn to think and work independently of others.

The speaker then asked the youths

to form themselves into a solid organisation by founding a General Federation of the youth movement of India, with branches in provinces and districts affiliated to the central body.

PROGRAMME FOR YOUTHS.

Concluding, Dr. Dutta laid the following programme of work before the youths by establishing (1) Samitis for physical exercises including the boy-scout movement and volunteer corps organisations, (2) social service, (3) study circles for educating the youths on new lines and models in politics, economics, sociology, anthropology, etc., (4) Public libraries, (5) primary day and night schools and pata-salas, (6) co-operative movement, (7) labour and peasants' unions with a "Labour Research Bureau" for enquiry into the conditions of labour and youths, (8) newspapers, (9) academic extension lecture system by students (both men and women) in the heart of the villages during vacations, (10) a general fund which would be raised by observing "youth week" throughout the country.—Free Press.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE CONGRATULATED

MASS MEETING OF BOMBAY EAST INDIANS

Under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association a mass meeting of East Indians of Bombay Salsette and Bassein was held on Sunday the 12th instant at Bandra in St. Martin's Hall. The meeting was convened to give expression to the feelings of joy shared by the community at the settlement of the Roman Question. Mr. P. A. Baptista presided. In his opening speech he referred to the two great events that marked a new era in the annals of the Christian community viz, the restoration of the temporal powers to the Roman Pontiff and to the removal of the over lapping jurisdiction all over India. The Temporal power was necessary for the independence, freedom, security and good Government of the Catholic Church. East Indians have always been loyal to the civil and ecclesiastical authorities and therefore it was in the fitness of things that they should rejoice at such an historical and epoch-making event.

The main proposition of the day was moved by Mr. John D'Mello I.S.O. and seconded by Mr. Basil D'Mello viz, that the East Indians of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein in public meeting assembled express their sentiments of great joy at the settlement of the Roman question. Mr. Jas. Alex. Dias in supporting the resolution said that the regal status of His Holiness would make him an important factor to be reckoned with in all international deliberations and as such would give status to represent the Catholic point of view in the League of Nations. The resolution was carried with acclamation. Mr. Gabriel Aguiar, seconded by Mr. S. M. Pereira, further moved a resolution authorizing the President to send a cable to His Holiness conveying the Community's sentiments of joy and copies of the same be forwarded to the ecclesiastical authorities. There was unusual enthusiasm in the assembly and three cheers were raised to His Holiness the Pope and to His Majesty King George V. With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

WEATHER REPORT

RAPID APPROACH OF MONSOON

POONA, May 14.

The Bay depression has developed into a storm and is centred this morning about one hundred miles to the south-west of Akayab. It is moving rapidly and is likely to cross the coast near Akayab by this evening. Monsoon continues vigorous in Burma and some heavy falls have again occurred on the Arakan Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur and local in Bihar, East United Provinces and East Central India while a few falls have occurred in Assam and Bengal. Dust storms or dry thunderstorms have been numerous in North-west India and light local rain has fallen along the Western Himalayas. A few thundershowers are also reported from the Madras Presidency. The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akayab five inches; Kyaukpou three; Monywa two; Mumbou one and a half; Rangoon one; Bassein three-quarters; Tavoy and Yamethin half an inch each; Victoria Point a quarter Dinaipur four; Purnea two; Chittagong one and a half; Chaibassa one; Darjeeling and Hazaribagh a half; Daltonganj and Gaya a quarter; Gorakpur one and a half; Benares three quarters; Sonamarg a quarter and Trivandrum a half. Forecast:—Decrease in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and East United Provinces and increase in Burma, Assam and East Bengal. Heavy Rainfall warning.—Heavy

rain is likely to continue on the Arakan Coast during the next 24 hours and extend into the Chittagong Coast.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity with its origin about one thousand and seven hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 19 hours 2 minutes on Monday May 13th.—A. P.

ELECTION FOR VACANT ASSEMBLY SEAT

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Assembly by reason of the acceptance by the Governor-General of the resignation of his office by Sir Hugh Cooke, Kt., a Member elected to the Assembly by the Bombay (European) Constituency, the Governor-General is pleased, to call upon the Bombay (European) Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy on or before the 29th June, 1929.

The last date for nomination is Wednesday—22nd May and the scrutiny of nomination papers will be on Tuesday the 28th May. The voting will take place on 19th June.

CLUE TO LAHORE FIRES

POSTER ON RAILWAY WORKSHOP WALLS

LAHORE, May 14.

A series of mysterious outbreaks of fire in North Western Railway Workshops at Moghulpara, Lahore, has culminated, says a local daily, in the discovery of a poster attached to the boundary wall of the workshops signed by (3) expressing desire for complete independence confessing to the commission of various

Relief to Suffering Widows

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Mr. Preonath Banerjee has bequeathed property worth a lakh of rupees for relieving suffering Hindu widows.—Free Press.

acts of incendiarism and issuing a warning that attempts would be made on May 15th to set fire to several large shops.

Of the several fires two were serious involving destruction of a third class carriage, the building of Mr. Millwright and motor shops.

The poster which purports to be a warning *inter alia* says: So long as we do not get complete independence or Swaraj, it is necessary for us to continue this Government and railway officials are playing false with us.—Free Press.

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CAN PACTS BRING IN PEACE?

H. G. Wells Speaks Out

In the following address Mr. Wells emphasises that mere desire for peace will not give us peace and that nothing real has been done for the peace of the world. A few amiable declarations, a few amiable conferences, a pact or so, will not lay the foundation of a permanent world peace. "A permanent world peace," Mr. Wells declares, "implies a profound revolution in the nature of every existing Government upon earth and in the fundamental ideas upon which that Government is based."

A large audience that included members of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of the German Foreign Office listened to Mr. H. G. Wells's address in the Reichstag at Berlin on the 15th of April on "The common sense of world peace." The following is a summary of Mr. Wells's address:—"For some time (said Mr. Wells) my mind has been greatly concerned with the question of the peace of the world. I am one of those people who would like to see the ages of warfare brought to an end and a new volume of human history begun. I am firmly convinced in the possibility of such a fresh beginning. I believe that mankind can and will some day live without making war at all but I believe it can only be attained after a long and complicated struggle. It is about the nature of that struggle that I wish to talk. Our wounded and tormented but by no means exhausted world is now struggling away from traditions of militant nationalism toward the great but still imperfectly apprehended possibilities of a world peace. What precisely is this peace for which all the world appears to be clamouring, and what are the inevitable conditions for bringing it about?"

"The desire for peace will no more give us peace by itself than the concentration of the mind upon hunger will nourish the body. What is being done in the name of peace at the present time? I want to put to you, first, that a great number of things are being done and displayed and glorified as peace-seeking efforts which are in actual fact rather step-like gestures than actual steps and are taking us very little nearer our goal. A large part of our peace advocates are marking time with great enthusiasm pride and dignity but nevertheless marking time."

ROAD TO PEACE.

"Secondly I want to stress the fact that the new road to work peace is a complex and toilsome road with harsh and disagreeable corners and many living and sensitive and possibly resentful obstructions that may have to be removed. The majority of us are beginning to realise that the prevalent persuasion that a few amiable declarations, a few amiable conferences, a pact or so and a picnic or so will suffice to lay the foundation of a permanent world peace is a pure delusion. A permanent world peace implies profound revolution in the nature of every existing Government upon earth and in the fundamental ideas upon which that Government is based."

KELLOGG PEACE PACT.

"One difficulty very fundamental and very formidable is being shirked and evaded in all this peace talk. This difficulty is the Sovereign independence of States. Until we tackle it instead of walking round and round it we shall not make much further progress towards organised peace. We shall go on wasting our various emotions upon peace pacts and our substance upon war preparation just as we are doing at the present moment. Take the Kellogg Pact of last year which is typical of these popular perambulations about our central difficulty. The Pact is the means by which the citizens of the United States have relieved their consciences in the matter of world affairs without the slightest interference with their ordinary way of carrying on in life. By this simple treaty war, we are assured, has not been simply outlawed but abolished in the world. How far this has been achieved can be measured by two very simple addition sums, one giving the war expenditure for 1928 for all nations concerned before the Pact and the other the estimate for the equivalent expenditure in 1929. That is the real index of the value of this network of peace pacts and agreements. The Kellogg Peace Pact was contrived by men whose conception of peace is entirely controlled by the idea of integral and unassailable

sovereignty. Each of these self-determining Sovereign Powers into which the world has been parcelled by God—assisted by the treaties of settlement—is it would seem, to go on doing what it pleases for ever, build itself in with tariffs, make itself a hotbed of epidemic diseases cultivate a bursting charge of population or reduce its population to nothing, block inter-State traffic across its territories, prohibit immigration and migration isolate itself from all foreign intercourse and so on and so on—the only difference being that it has now promised not to make any more war."

NOTHING DONE FOR PEACE.

Mr. Wells then proceeded to draw upon the experience of the United States in working out its federal Constitution, and of Canada, to illustrate his argument that an enduring pax can only be obtained by pooling sovereignty. In both cases the attempt to arbitrate and make separate deals between separate States and provinces did not work—"That sort of thing never has worked. I venture to say," added Mr. Wells, "it never will. Complete independent sovereignty is an expression of militancy and all non-federated Sovereign States are by their very independence in a condition of smouldering and accumulating contentiousness of which war is simply the culminating outbreak. We may sign Kellogg Pacts until there is shortage of parchment and gold pens but we shall have done nothing real for the peace of the world."

On the other hand continued Mr. Wells, a Zollverein spreading out until by including the whole world it passes out of existence, or a federation of world banking and monetary controls or a consolidation of the control of world shipping and overland transport by a federal board would take the world halfway towards an everlasting peace. "The day a man with a ton of goods can travel from Cardiff to Vladivostok or from Moscow to San Francisco as he can now travel from San Francisco to New York without a passport or a Customs examination without seeing a battleship or a soldier in uniform, or a single war plane in the air—the chief structures of a world pact will exist. To get Europe out of the tariff pits in which it has buried itself to induce all the interlocking and entangled semi-parochial national Governments that divide us to-day—to induce them to give way to broader and saner controls means a vastly more complex effort than getting eminent statesmen to sign peace declarations they have not the slightest intention of observing. It means a propaganda and struggle such as the world has never before known."

SCHOOLS OF PACIFIST THOUGHT.

Mr. Wells then proceeded to contrast the two outstanding schools of pacifist effort in which he divided mankind. The schools, the international school and the cosmopolitan school, he said, were rather opposed to each other than working in co-operation. The international school rested fundamentally on the belief that the States and nationalities recognised to-day were permanent, essential human things. Cosmopolitanism, on the other hand, did not think in terms of States and nations, but in terms of Cosmopolis, the city of mankind. Mr. Wells announced himself to be a firm cosmopolitan, and showed that patriotism was a comparatively new growth, opposed to human federation dividing man from man implacably throughout the world.

NEW EDUCATION.

By way of illustration, Mr. Wells cited the Olympic Games which, instead of being a sort of love-least of all the people, had seemed to intensify a vicious patriotism in both participants and spectators. Mr. Wells then dwelt on the necessity of a new education, the new Kultur-kam, of which must take place before current education can be replaced by the new education which he advocates. Nationalistic teaching must be scrapped. History as it has been taught in its nationalistic form, must be washed out of the minds of men. In its place must be taught the history of social evolution, the story of the growth of the great human society of to-day and man's steady conquest of power and freedom. Nationalism must be exercised from the world. A time must be envisaged when Germany, France, and England will be as much apart and have as much in common as Westphalia, Branden-

burg, and Pomerania.

The new Kulturkamp must come to a reckoning with all forms of religious profession and activity. "Christianity claims to be a unifying religion to all mankind, overriding all races and kingdoms, but in practice it is closely associated with an antiquated cosmogony, a limited and partial teaching of history, and a supple acquiescence in existing institutions and in existing Governments and dictatorships which is, no doubt ascribable to its preoccupation with spiritual things. The recent agreement between the Vatican and the intensely nationalistic dictatorship of Italy deepens one's doubt whether Christian statecraft has now either the will or the capacity to help materially in the great task of world federation."

FRESH WARS AHEAD.

In conclusion Mr. Wells said:—"Meanwhile, for all our pacts and promises, the world moves plably forward towards fresh wars. The obtuseness and stupidity of the British and other Governments have gradually forced back Russia, in her isolation, up to the traditions of the old nationalistic Imperialism that fell in 1917. Russia, through isolation, is becoming once more a land of self-centred imperialism, and a vast struggle in Asia between Russia and the West on the old exhausting, fruitless lines is manifestly in preparation. Russia may still call it a struggle against Western Imperialism, but it becomes more and more plainly a struggle for the mental and physical ascendancy of Russia. Nothing effective is being done to avert that collision. It can begin in Asia, almost anywhere now, and involve the whole world needlessly, monstrously, and fruitlessly. China is a festering half continent of war possibilities, and from Italy, throughout the rationalised fragments of the Austrian and Turkish empires and so to the Near East a score of promising war occasions are rapidly developing. A little sooner or a little later these latent wars will come. They will come of themselves. All we have to do is to go on doing what we are doing now—let these things drift, sign our declarations, enjoy our sentimental occasions, and presently the guns will go off by themselves. The war consorships will stop any further talk and the drill-sergeant will kick us back into the drillyard. There may be ten centuries of drill-yard before mankind ending, perhaps, in the complete destruction of the drill-yard. That need not be; we may yet win in our war to end war. We must clear our minds of cant and delusion, and face the immense complexities and difficulties and labours of the task before us, frankly and simply as a good surgeon faces a difficult operation, or an engineer faces the wilderness. Ten years of faithhealing for the sickness of the world are enough. It is time that real work for world peace was begun."

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BARODA VILLAGE

TERRIBLE HAVOC

AHMEDABAD, May 14. A report from Vavol village in Baroda State says that a disastrous fire broke out there recently which continued for about thirty hours and destroyed about 150 houses and forty thatched sheds. Total damage is estimated at about three lakhs of rupees. About 100 families have been rendered homeless and penniless. A relief committee has been formed.

ORIGIN OF FIRE

The fire originated in one of the sheds and spread in all directions owing to a strong wind. Men from the neighbouring villages with dharis and sticks arrived and isolated the burning houses. After investigation two thatkardas have been arrested.—A.P.

A JURY AND JUDGE DISAGREE

SURAT CASE REFERRED TO HIGH COURT

SURAT, May 13. Disagreeing with the majority verdict of "guilty" returned by the jury in the case against a young Mahomedan named Abdul Latif charged with murder of a young Hindu painter named Rasik during the last communal disturbances, the sessions judge Mr. D. D. Cooper to-day referred the case to the High Court of Bombay.—A. P.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

CELEBRATION IN RAJAHMUNDRY

RAJAHMUNDRY, May 13. "If the heroes of 1857 did fight a war of Independence and kill others for the sake of Swaraj, let us under the changed circumstances of the day fight for Independence in a non-violent battle and sacrifice our lives on the altar of liberty with the message of those martyrs, burning in our hearts." In these words Mr. N. V. L. Narasimha Rao, president of the "Independence Day" wound up his speech at Rajahmundry.

A big procession with national flags and music carrying the photos of Jhansi Lakshmi Bai, Nana Sahab and Rana Kumar Simha passed through the main streets. There was a monster public meeting in the Shradhdanand Ghat. Proceedings began with the Flag Salutation ceremony. Mr. Annampurnaiah, Editor, Congress and other members of the Gantami Ashram, Sitanagaram, sang the famous flag song, after which the whole audience stood tip in reverence and saluted the national flag.

Messages wishing the celebration every success sent by M. D. V. Gokhale, Dr. Dhrikar and Mr. P. C. Venkatapathy Raju, M.L.C., were read at the meeting.—Free Press.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION CASE

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED TO PA FINE

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the cases against Nagindas Dhpchand and 334 accused persons on the charge of found gaining in a public place. On their names being called out, some were reported to be dead, some were absent, and a majority of them pleaded guilty and they were sentenced to pay a small fine ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. The cases against the dead were withdrawn and against those who were absent postponed.

MEERUT BOMB FIND CASE

ARRESTED PERSONS RELEASED ON BAIL

MEERUT, May 14.

On the motion of Mr. Puranchand, advocate, and Mr. Parmatmasaran, pleader, respectively, on behalf of Ramgopal and Jaidevsingh the two persons taken into custody in connection with the bomb find at the local dharamshala, Mr. E. Baring, Joint Magistrate, Meerut, passed orders to-day granting bail to the accused in the sum of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively with personal securities of like amount.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT BY NEWSPAPER.

The defence counsel told the Court that the daily "Tej" Delhi, had committed the offence of contempt of court and prejudiced the defence case by publishing a statement that the accused had stayed at the Dharamshala where the bombs were found. The statement might have been due to mis-translation of a news telegram received by the paper. Counsel therefore proposed to proceed against the paper in case no apology was offered and no contradiction being published.

Ramgopal and Jaidevsingh having furnished the required bail bonds with personal recognisances have been released.—A. P.

THE LASSITUDE OF THE TROPICS

WHAT IT IS AND HOW AVOIDED.

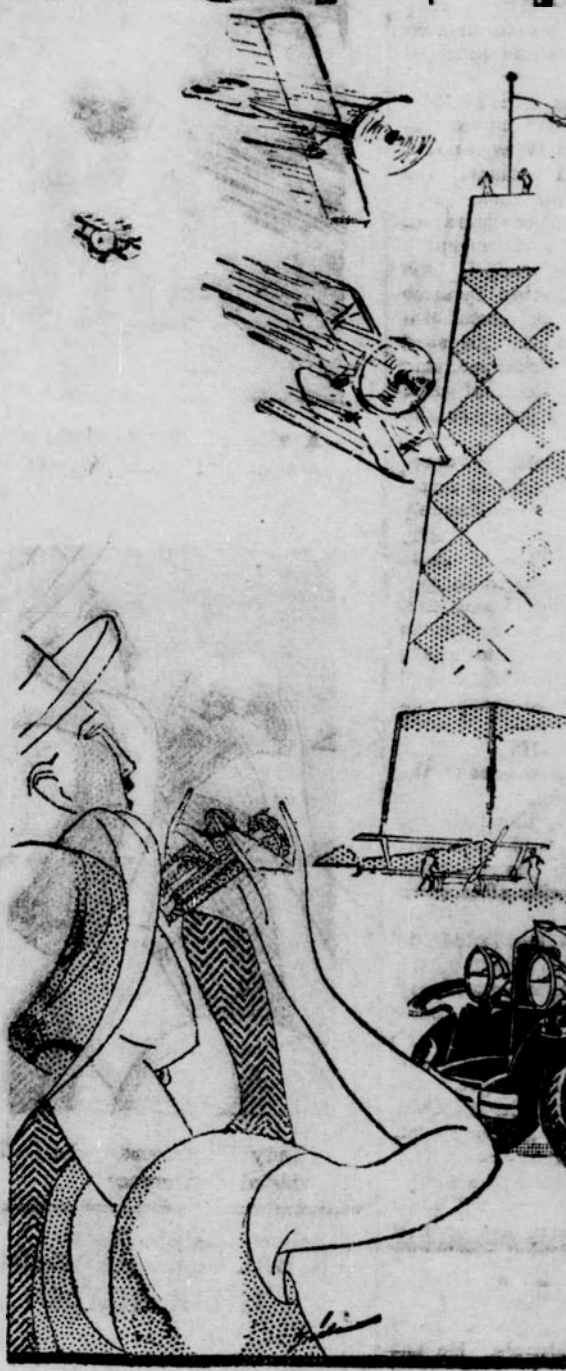
In tropical climates everyone at times suffers from a feeling of lassitude, becomes weak and nervous and loses all energy and interest in life. This is simply due to a condition of the blood, which needs more iron, and the lassitude will completely disappear as soon as sufficient iron is supplied to the blood. The best and easiest way to do this is by simply taking a course of ordinary Iron Jelloids, which contain the necessary iron in the form in which it is most readily absorbed by the blood.

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(3)

(Adv.)

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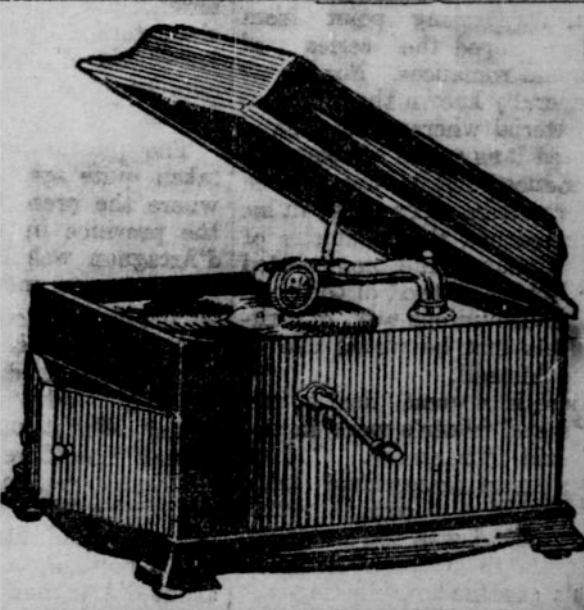
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152, Harrison Road, Calcutta. Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

A LETTER FROM SOUTH AFRICA

ANTI-ASIATIC PREJUDICE AT WORK

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, April 22. The situation in the Transvaal continues to be as anxious as before as the license certificates which are held up by the Johannesburg Municipality are not given yet and it appears that this question will drag on until after the election to be settled by whichever party comes into power. Krugersdorp is following in the footsteps of Johannesburg and notices have been already served upon two Indians making it thus a test case with the inner intention to clear out Indian community from that notorious town. Sir Kurma Reddi seems to have been impressed with this new development and has, it is said, taken a serious view of the position. It is certain that if his hands are strengthened by the Indian Government in his representations to the Union Government, all will end well.

Meanwhile, the contagion of race hatred seems to be spreading into Cape colony according to the "African Chronicle" which learns that some of the Cape Municipalities are administering the Licensing law in contravention of the spirit of the ruling of the Cape Supreme Court. The colour bar has been enforced at Graaff-Reinet Post Office where the counters have been separated for the non-Europeans.

WAGES ACT WORKING AGAINST INDIANS.

About four years ago, an Act was passed by the Hertzog Government to regulate the wages of the employees in industries. This Act which is known as the Minimum Wages Act prescribes the wages of the workers irrespective of race or colour. It was clearly meant to safeguard the White civilized standard at the expense of the non-European interests. To-day we see that its results so far as the Indian community is concerned, are not helpful. The European employers prefer naturally to employ their own kith and kin owing to the similarity of wages and several Indians have been led to suffer. Several Indians working in the Durban laundries have been thrown out of work and a number of Indians working in one of the printing establishments at Durban have been served with the notices to terminate their contract of service.

ALI BROTHERS COMING TO AFRICA?

From an editorial note published

in the "Indian Views" (Durban) it appears that Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali have been invited by the Muslim community of Kenya, Rhodesia and Cape Colony. In course of a letter to the local Muslim Association, M. Shaukat Ali says that it is difficult for both of the brothers to come together, but one of them could visit the Union sometime after April. I would appeal to either of them to visit this country and see with his own eyes the grievances under which we are groaning. But it would not be out of place to request them to leave communalism on the shores of India and work with their innate national spirit for the honour of the motherland abroad.

SCANDALOUS.

A message from Durban states: "Eighteen deaths have occurred on board the steamer 'Chenab' between Trinidad and Durban. The 'Chenab' which arrived at Durban on Friday (12th April) is carrying 940 repatriated Indians who had been imported to Trinidad for work on sugar estates, back to Rangoon. The deaths it is stated by port medical authorities were due to various causes—pneumonia typhus and malaria. The Indians were generally in a debilitated condition and sea-sickness weakened them more. The 'Chenab' has proceeded to Rangoon. The authorities state that when a previous ship taking Indians home from Trinidad arrived here 30 deaths occurred."

It is certainly humiliating to see that inspite of the energetic steps taken by the Indian Government as expressed by Mr. Bajpai in the House of Assembly on 12th March last in reply to an enquiry in connection the "Sutlej" horror, an equally scandalous outrage occurred in connection with the "Chenab" wherein 18 Indians died without reaching their destination. I wish that Mahatma Gandhi and the Imperial Citizenship Association of India could take up this matter immediately.

The election efforts are proceeding briskly and all parties are involved in gigantic preparations. General Hertzog has issued his election programme and emphatically declared that he will see that a white South Africa with the White man's civilisation is ensured. It is now a foregone conclusion that the election will be fought on the native issue and Whiteman's mania.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

CANADIAN CROP

Liverpool, May 13.
(By Cable.)

The market is better but dependent upon weather news. Australia, River plate and Canada generally want rain. Looks possibly rather dearer. The Canadian Government report states winter wheat 951,000 acres all Canada. Winter killing 53,300 acres. Condition end April 103 per cent. of normal all Canada. May close at 7s. 9-3/4d. up 1-3/4d. July close at 8s. 1-1/8d. up 1-7/8d. Oct. close at 8s. 4-7/8d. up 1-7/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO.
May per bushel Dols. 1.04-1/2 up 7/8.
July per bushel Dols. 1.08-3/8 up 1/2.
Sept. per bushel Dols. 1.12-3/8 up 7/8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 13.
Silver.—Market is dull.
Spot 25-3/16
Forward 25-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 13.
Bar gold, fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 13.
Interest Day to Day
Loans 4-3/4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market
Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.
6. ... FA60 onndun

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, May 13.
T.T. Berlin on London 20.46-3/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London 12.06-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London 34.94
T.T. Madrid on London Closed
T.T. Milan on London 92.65
T.T. Berne on London 25.20
T.T. Paris on London 124.18
T.T. London on Prague 163.87

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

Medical Exam Results

SECOND AND INTERMEDIATE M. B. B. S.

The results of the Second and Intermediate Examinations for the Degrees of M.B.B.S., April, 1929, have been announced. The following is the list of successful candidates:—

SECOND M. B. B. S. EXAM

PASS CLASS.

J. K. Adranvala, A. K. Banerjee, A. D. S. Braganza, H. A. Choksey, P. S. DeMelo, P. C. D'Souza, G. V. Ghate, V. R. Ginde, A. Gomes, Daisy Violet Gonsalves, W. T. Kale, R. S. Kapdi, V. N. Khadilkar, M. Mehra, M. C. Mukerji, A. B. C. da P. Noronha, Hilda Nunes, D. L. Patel, L. T. Rajkondwar, Hannah Sophie Samson, I. C. Sarwal, M. A. Shanbhag, D. R. Suri, S. R. Ali, Y. M. Tamhane, H. A. Trivedi.

INTERMEDIATE M. B. B. S. EXAM

SECOND CLASS.

S. S. Bhende, P. C. Chokhawala, Sylvia DeSa, K. S. Dharadhar, H. M. A. Drago, L. W. D'Souza, R. S. Jaminis, C. M. Kanade, V. R. Khanolkar, V. V. Kollali, R. G. Madan, S. S. Mehrotra, C. B. Mehta, B. K. Modak, M. A. Azeez (Gordhandas Sunderdas), N. S. R. Naidu, G. N. Paranjpe, H. A. Parekh, I. P. Patel, K. J. Patel, S. N. Ranade, J. S. Rege, P. X. Rodrigues, M. G. Sayani, M. R. Tamhane, Chima Raghunath Thakar, T. P. Vyas.

PASS CLASS.

V. K. Bhatt (exempted from Anatomy).

NEW YORK WHEAT AND SUGAR.

Liverpool, May 13.
Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—
Sugar: September 1.83 cents.
Sugar: December 1.90 cents.
Wheat: July 1.08 3/8 dollars.
Wheat: September 1.12 1/4 dols.

GENERAL MOTORS Announces



1929

The Outstanding Achievement of Chevrolet History

A SIX AT THE COST OF A FOUR

GENERAL Motors India Limited to-day issues the most important announcement it has yet made to motorists, prospective motorists and truck owners in India, Burma, Ceylon and Eastern Persia. It introduces Chevrolet cars and trucks for 1929 with six-cylinder engines giving 32% more power and enormously improved acceleration, speed and hill climbing ability, yet costing approximately only the same to buy and to run as the famous four cylinder models which have for so long been the most popular cars and trucks in this region. This great improvement is made possible only by reason of General Motors' enormous resources added to the advantages of local assembly. This is General Motors' offering to motor owners in the East. This is the result of local operation—greater value for money expressed not in cut prices but in performance, endurance and low yearly running costs beyond the possibilities of four cylinder cars or trucks. The new models will be on display this week.

Watch for further details

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Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting
has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at
275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Madras Chief Justice Dead**MR. JUSTICE PAGE TO SUCCEED?**

MADRAS, May 13.
News has been received of the death of Sir Victor Murray Coutts Trotter, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, yesterday, on board s.s. "Manela" between Colombo and Aden. Mr. Coutts Trotter was proceeding home for the summer vacation. He had been ailing for a long time past. A Gazette Extraordinary has been issued recording the high appreciation of his valuable services to the Presidency, and directing the closure of Government Secretariats and all Courts for one day. Sir Kumaraswami Sastry has been appointed Chief Justice temporarily till a permanent appointment is made by His Majesty. Two names mentioned for permanent appointment in this connection are Justice Beasley of the Madras High Court and Justice Page of the Calcutta High Court.—Free Press.

ROYAL MESSAGE THROUGH AIR**FIRST INDIAN PILOT'S FLIGHT TO HIS COUNTRY**

LONDON, May 13.
P. N. Kabali, Indian airman, who is flying to India on 25th May was given a reception to-day at the National Liberal Club. There was a distinguished gathering including the Maharajah of Cochin, Maharaja of Baroda, Sir Sankaran Nair, Lord Sinha, Sir Dorabji Tata, Sir Binod Mitter, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Dr. Paranjpe and Mr. Rusbrook-Williams. Mr. Drake represented Sir A. C. Chatterjee. Sir Dorabji Tata and Sir Umar Hayat Khan congratulating Kabali, hoped that many other Indians would follow his example. Sir Dorabji Tata requested Colonel Patterson of the India Office to arrange that Kabali, as His Majesty's first Indian subject to fly to India, should convey messages from His Majesty to the Viceroy. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will find a name and the Maharajah of Cochin Benar will christen Kabali's machine on the 22nd May at Croydon. Lord Peel, Earl Winterton, Sir John Simon and Sir A. C. Chatterjee sent messages regretting their absence.—Reuter.

LAHORE BOMB FIND CASE**ANOTHER REMAND TAKEN**

LAHORE, May 13.
Another remand for a fortnight was taken by the police to-day, for twenty people arrested in connection with the Lahore bomb find. It is understood that this remand was taken under charge of the murder of Mr. Saunders, and not of abetment and conspiracy as on previous occasions. It is alleged that seven more persons are still in police custody without any remand, etc.—Free Press.

MAHATMA'S ANDHRA TOUR**MORE ADDRESSES AND PURSES**

MADRAS, May 13.
Addresses on behalf of the Nellore Municipality, the District and Tahsil Boards, and the Scavengers' Association, were presented to Mahatmaji, along with purses aggregating to Rs. 6,000, yesterday. On Saturday, Gandhiji visited Ulavapad and Kandukur collecting Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,116 respectively. At Mandukur he was presented with a Khaddar cloth and two rings, which when auctioned, brought Rs. 65 and Rs. 50 respectively. Mrs. Gandhi visited Famur and Sangam where she collected Rs. 700.—Free Press.

DISPOSAL OF PISTOL AND CARTRIDGES**CALCUTTA PORT POLICE ARREST SYED AHMED**

CALCUTTA, May 14.
The Port Police arrested yesterday night Syed Ahmed described as Assistant Secretary, Quarter Masters' Association in Kidderpore while attempting to dispose of German Mauser pistol and 50 cartridges.—Free Press.

SIMON IN ELECTION FRAY**LAMENT OF LONDON "TIMES"**

LONDON, May 14.
The "Times" in a leading article questions whether Sir John

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

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Total Assets exceed ..	"	17,21,00,000
Life Fund exceeds ..	"	11,22,00,000
Surplus only for the year 1927 ..	"	1,02,50,000
New Business in 1927 exceeded ..	"	31,10,00,000

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The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.
Your health requires THE BEST
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Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable remedy for
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Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness,
Depression, etc.
Beware of imitations and substitutes.
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46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1, England.

Simon's own interests and the interests of India would not have been better served had Sir John chosen a different course in regard to his election campaign. The paper declares that he has aroused strong resentment by taking the field in places far remote from his own constituency, with speeches of the kind startlingly contrasting with his judicial attitude demanded by his Indian researches which means the serious risk that the Commission's report, when it appears, may start under unnecessary handicap, but happily the personalities of the General Election will soon be forgotten and the report of the Commission is not likely to appear before the end of the year. "The Times" emphasises the need of care and deliberation in considering the mass of evidence taken in India and the desirability that the report should, if possible, be of permanent application, because the time has come to lay down the outlines of a broad scheme of progress into which, if and when conditions justify a change, the future will fall without the whole series of Statutory Commissions.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF LUTTHANSA**SUBSIDY****—:—:—****BERLIN, May 13.**

As a result of the reduction of Luthansa subsidy, the Company's summer timetable shows various services, notably to foreign countries, having been cut out. Only 4,375 thousand miles will be flown in 1929 compared with 6,250 thousand miles flown last year. Foreign aviation companies for the first time are becoming active competitors to Luthansa.—Reuter.

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Regd. Estd. 1918.

TESTIMONIALS.**LIFE READING.**

As per your advice I had your Sarva Karma Siddhi Talisman and went to see my superior for the success of my business. To my great astonishment at the first glance I came out fully successful which I never hoped.
(Sd.) S. V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU
Chief Inspector, The S. O. C. Ltd.

PERSONAL AROODAM.

Let me heartily thank for your hospital-ty. The jewel was recovered in the house itself. I regard you highly. In an age when there are not a few imposters trading upon public credulity yours seems well to remind us of the efficacy of proper upana.
(Sd.) K. R. RAMABADRA SASTRIGAL
M. A., M.R.A., S.F.R., Econs. Villupuram.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswarayyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future.
(Sd.) W. C. JOLLIFFE,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay.

Glad to inform you Mhow case is decided in my favour and my nephew also got out of the troubles as told.
(Sd.) T. A. PINGLE, Patan (Satara.)

Send your selected questions and you will get their correct replies. Always send your exact TIME and DATE of BIRTH or writing time of your letter or your name and present age.
Questions relating to Government and theft will not be attended to. Testing questions cannot be answered.
N. B. If you give the above accurately we guarantee for the answers. Money will be refunded if the answers are not satisfactory.

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Rewarded and titled "Jotish Netham" by Sri Jagath Guru Sankaracharya Swamikal of Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Peedam, Kumbakonam.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of T. S. Venkateswarayyer, Astrologer, as evidenced by my personal of his one year Life Reading which I had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of life-reading by periods is really interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIRBHOSHAN.
T.S. Viswanatha Srowthigal, Joint Sub-Registrar Villupuram.

Your very words predicting about my daughter's marriage came to pass and it is really wonderful. Kindly accept this Gold medal as a token of gratitude.

(Sd.) P. GOPALA KRISHNAN, B.A.,
Suptd. Agriculture Office,
(Camp)—Madras.

I am glad to inform you that I received a gift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM H. KANDHEOT
Magistrate, SIND.

Novel German Treatment
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 Thousands cured of Hysteria, Insanity, Diabetes, Paralysis, Flies, Asthma, Eosom, Leucorrhoea, Venereal Diseases, etc.
Dr. S. CHOWDBY B.A.M.D., Biochemist
 77, Dhurramtala Street, M. Calcutta.

WITHHOLDING APRIL WAGES OF MILL WORKERS

Owners' Statement to Government

The following statement was recently submitted by the Mill-owners' Association to the Government of Bombay explaining the Association's position regarding the payment of wages of mill-workers for the month of April—

The notice put up at various mills in Bombay regarding the payment of April wages has elicited certain adverse criticism which shows that the true legal position as well as the moral aspect of the question have not been properly understood. It is in the first place assumed, specially in view of the Trade Unions Act of 1926, that workers have a right to strike work without due notice. It is forgotten that a workman, by suddenly ceasing work, breaks his contract and is liable to be sued for damages. Labour leaders like Mr. Bakhale who understand the true principles of trade unionism are themselves well aware of this fact as will be found from the following statement made by Mr. Bakhale on 22nd January, 1929 before the Fawcett Committee during the discussion on the subject (page 1471 of printed proceedings): "If the worker leaves his employment without notice, certainly employers can take legal steps against him. They can sue for damages." This question was discussed at great length before the Fawcett Committee and its importance is so great at the present juncture that we reproduce below paragraphs 99 and 100, pages 46-48:—

Para 99. "Striking Working without notice": Applicability of Section 18 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

Clauses (b) and (c) relate to striking work without giving a month's previous notice. The Joint Strike Committee's written statement says: "To treat strike without notice as misconduct is against the right of the workers to go on strike as secured by the Indian Trade Unions Act." Sub-section (1) of Section 18 of the Act of 1926 is relied on for this view. This, however, seems to be a clear misapprehension. The Sub-section protects a member of a registered trade union from being sued or prosecuted 'on the ground only' that the act complained of induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is an interference with the trade, etc. of 'some other person.' It does not for instance protect such a member from being sued for the act of himself breaking a contract of employment, or from being prosecuted for criminal intimidation in respect of an act which incites others to break a contract of employment. This is made quite clear by proviso (ii) to section 2 of the Act which says that the Act 'shall not affect any agreement between an employer and those employed by him as to such employment.' Sub-section (1) of section 18 is based on the corresponding provisions of section 3 of the English Trades Disputes Act, 1906 (6 Edw. 7 cap. 47), which was passed with the main object of relieving trade unions of the liabilities to which they were subject under the decision of the House of Lords in the well-known Taff Vale case, and which does not affect individual liability for breach of contract." (Certain remarks by Sir John Simon are then cited.)

"Para 100. 'Question of legality of striking without notice': It has no doubt been laid down in England that what is now known as a lightning strike is not necessarily illegal, see White vs. Riley, 1921, 1 Chancery, 1 and Halsbury's Laws of England, Vol. 27, Art. 1140, pages 601, 603. It was at one time stated by Mr. Caroe that there is nothing in the law which prevents the workmen from going on strike without giving notice; but this is a statement which must clearly be qualified. It is true to the extent that the law in India

does not 'penalise' sudden strikes, except in cases covered by Chapter XIX of the Indian Penal Code, or, in the case of public utility services, covered by Bombay Act No. V of 1890 and the proposed enactment in Clause 15(1) of the Indian Trade Disputes Bill. It is also possible, true, if the contract of employment is for no fixed period, or contains no stipulation as to the giving of a notice in order to determine it, because in that case it may be customary for either party to end the contract whenever he chooses, but, apart from any such custom, the general rule of law is that, if length of notice is not provided for in the contract, it is an implied term that the contract can be determined only by either party giving reasonable notice. Of Payu Ltd. vs. Hammarford (1918) 2 K.B. 348. And the statement is certainly not true regarding a strike that involves breach of contract by the employees, such as will be the case when they strike without first giving the notice requisite under their contracts to legalise their absences themselves from work without leave. A 'lightning strike' is in this sense unlawful; and the employees concerned liable to be sued for damages for breach of contract. We do not think we can put the case clearer than Sir John Simon did in his well-known speech in the House of Commons on May 6, 1926 when he denounced the illegality of a 'general strike.' He said:—

"A strike properly understood is perfectly lawful. The right to strike is the right of workmen in combination, by pre-arrangement, to give due notice to their employers to terminate their engagements, and to withhold their labour when these notices have expired. That is what the right to strike is. When that happens, as it has sometimes happened—as it has often happened in the history of this country, neither the workmen nor the trade union leaders are breaking any law; and I hold, and I hope that at this time of day most people hold, that it is an essential part of the rights of the British workman that he should have the right to strike, and that it never ought to be taken away from him."

Indeed the Fawcett Committee in the next para recommend that "the employees should have it brought to their notice in the Standing Orders that a lightning strike is a breach of their contract of employment, for which they are liable to be summarily dismissed."

It may be said that from the above it is clear that an employee can be sued for damages in case he strikes work suddenly, but it does not follow that the employers on that account have a right to forfeit wages earned. In fact this was the attitude taken up by labour representatives before the Fawcett Committee. Mr. Bakhale when he made the statements quoted above had also remarked: If the employers suffer any loss on account of the sudden termination of service by the employees, they have got legal remedies in their hand. They can do so. But to save that trouble they are going to penalise the worker. The earned wages are absolutely sacred to the employee. Every aspect of this question was gone into very carefully not only by the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association and workers, but by their respective legal advisers as well. The Fawcett Committee, after carefully considering all this, came to the conclusion that not only was there nothing illegal in such forfeiture, but that such forfeiture was fair. The Mill-owners' Association had provided in one of their Standing Orders (No. 15) for such forfeiture. Although a little alteration was made by the Committee as regards this rule, they upheld the principle of forfeiture and made provision for it in the rule as drafted by them. In order that there may be no room for any misunderstanding we again quote in full paras 97 and 98 (pages 42-43) of

the report, which refer to this matter:—

"Para 97. 'Forfeiture of wages in cases where employment is terminated without notice': Strong objection has been taken by the Joint Strike Committee to the last paragraph of this Standing Order, allowing forfeiture of wages, if an operative leaves without the requisite notice; and in their written statement they suggest that such a rule may be declared void in law. No doubt, in England there are special statutory provisions under which, in the case of children, young persons or women within the scope of the Factory and Workshop Acts, no forfeiture, on the ground of absence or leaving work, may be deducted from any claim for wages due for work already done except to the amount of any damage sustained by the employer by reason of such absence or leaving work; but there is no such corresponding law in India. Otherwise the English law recognises the (whether such a provision is legal.) legality of a contract of service providing that the master may retain any wages due to the servant at the time of the breach, as liquidated damages; and this covers the case of all adult male operatives in factories in England. The legality of such a forfeiture clause has in fact been declared by the High Court of Bombay in Aryodaya Sg. & Wg. Co. vs. Siva Virchand, 13 Bombay Law Reporter 19. In that case the plaintiff, a jobber in the defendant Company's service served it from the 1st October to the 2nd November 1908, when he left the service without any notice. Under the rules of the Company, it was incumbent upon him to give the Company 15 days' notice before he left the service, failing which he would not be entitled to the wages due. The plaintiff then sued the Company to recover his wages for the period during which he served. The Lower Court held that the above rule was a forfeiture clause, which the Court should not enforce, and decreed the plaintiff's claim. The High Court held, rejecting the plaintiff's claim that the above rule contained nothing illegal and nothing contrary to public policy; but it was a part of the contract, which the plaintiff with his eyes open made with the defendant and by which he was bound. There is a similar decision of the Calcutta High Court in Empress of India Cotton Mills Co. vs. Nasser Chander Roy, 2 Calcutta Weekly Notes, 687.

"Para 98. 'Whether forfeiture is fair.' Treating the clause, therefore, as a legal one, the question of its fairness and advisability has to be next considered. The Joint Strike Committee's written statement says:—

"If the employer dismisses an employee without notice and does not pay for want of notice, the employee has to go to Court. Similarly, the employer should go to Court if the employee does not give notice or he may compel the employee to go to Court, as the employer generally does, by withholding wages earned."

We do not, however, accept this view as a reasonable one. If it is justifiable that the employer should have the power of forfeiting the whole or part of the employee's wages, we do not think that he should be compelled to go to Court to enforce the forfeiture. This would mean a virtual denial of the right in all cases where the employee disappeared and could not be traced after receiving his full wages; and the employer would probably find it difficult to recover the amount forfeited, even when he had obtained a decree."

It may be pointed out here that it has been customary for Bombay Mills to have the forfeiture clause in their rules.

From the above, it will be clear that legally employers are entitled to forfeit wages where men have gone on lightning strike. According to the Fawcett Committee that went into this question far more exhaustively than was ever done before, it is not only legal but also fair.

The notices which were put up were carefully considered by the Committee, and to make assurance doubly sure, competent legal advice was again taken, and although there was a clear legal right and even moral sanction to forfeit wages, it was decided not to do so but to give the operatives a chance to resume work and draw their wages. The employees can certainly not make it a grievance that when giving them wages to which they are not entitled, we make it a condition that an employee should have worked for six

days to enable him to draw the wages, which, we repeat, we have a clear right to forfeit.

The labour leaders of the Gurni Kamgar Union have to do their utmost to keep the strike from collapsing and have naturally fastened on this notice to set up another grievance and are inciting the men to demand wages unconditionally in the hope that the strike may be prolonged.

WORKERS DEMAND FOR WAGES

Continued from page 1)
and illegal and intended to coerce 1,50,000 workers into returning to work.

Under these circumstances the Gurni Kamgar Union have decided to advise the men to go to the Mills on Wednesday morning and demand payment of the legitimate wages and to refuse to leave the premises until the wages are paid. The resolution passed by the Managing Committee on Tuesday night runs as follows:—Whereas the Mill-owners have refused to pay the wages to the strikers on the 15th instant and whereas a reply has been received from the Government that the mill-owners are not willing to withdraw their notices in this connection, all the operatives should go inside the compound of their respective Mills on Wednesday morning, they should peacefully demand payment of their legitimate wages, they should not leave the mill premises until their wages are paid, they should leave the premises peacefully as soon as they get their wages and they should continue the strike with vigour, and if the wages are not paid on Wednesday, the same action should be repeated everyday.

TEXTILE LABOUR UNION'S DEPUTATION TO SEE THE MILL OWNERS

In view of the decision of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association to withhold the payment of wages of the mill workers who are still on strike, the Bombay Textile Labour Union has decided to take a deputation to-day to the Mill-owners' Association to urge upon them the necessity of reconsidering their decision, so that the workers should have no grievance in respect of the payment of wages which are due to them.

TWO MORE VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

ALLEGED DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

Two more volunteers of the Gurni Kamgar Union have been arrested by the police for alleged disorderly behaviour.

Leaflets both on behalf of the Gurni Kamgar Union exhorting the strikers to hold on, and on behalf of the Mill-owners' Association asking them to resume work were freely distributed among workers.

SASSOON MILLS AFFECTED BY STRIKE

HEAVY LOSSES LAST YEAR

The 20th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd., was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Registered Office of the Company, Mr. Albert Raymond presiding. This Company also showed a loss of Rs. 4,01,442 during the last year owing to the unrest in the mill industry.

MILL AUTHORITIES TO STAND FIRM.

Taking advantage of the opportunity given by the Chairman, one shareholder asked a series of questions regarding the present strike in the industry. The Chairman assured the shareholders that this time the mill authorities were going to take a firm stand so far as their rights were concerned and he hoped that they would succeed in the end. It was not easy, said one director, to get a lakh of workers from outside.

The meeting terminated after

WAR ON ALCOHOL

Temperance Propaganda in Madras

WIDESPREAD ORGANISATION SET ON FOOT

MADRAS, May 13.

A conference of the Temperance Advisory Committee, which was called to consider loans on which subsidised temperance propaganda should be conducted, has, it is understood, decided to constitute a Central Board having its office in Madras, with a paid Secretary, to will constitute for each District, a District Committee with a paid Organizer and Propagandists. Funds will be distributed to District Committees according to their requirements, by the executive Central Board.—Free Press.

formal business was gone rough.

DAVID MILLS CO. LTD.

The 13rd ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the David Mills Company, Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, Ballard Estate, on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Albert Raymond presiding. The meeting adopted the Directors' report and audited statements of accounts up to 31st December 1928.

COMPANY INCURS LOSS.

During the year of the report, the working of the Company showed a loss of Rs. 7,81,849, which, according to the Chairman, was entirely due to the prolonged unrest in the mill industry. During the year, the directors acquired a spinning mill in Hathur for Rs. 2,89,000 which has been named the 'Bijli Mill'.

The meeting was dissolved after routine business was transacted.

MEYER SASSOON MILLS LTD

The 19th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Meyer Sassoon Mills, Ltd., was held on Monday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Ballard Estate. The audited statements of accounts for the year ending 31st December 1928, showed a loss of Rs. 1,65,152 which was also due to the continued mill strike. The meeting adopted the directors' report and the statements of accounts.

MILL JAMADAR'S DEATH

POLICE EVIDENCE BEFORE CITY CORONER

The Bombay City Coroner opened an inquest on Tuesday over the body of Ramzan Khan, a Jamadar in the Manchester Mill, Chinchpookli, who was found dead in the early hours of Monday.

Sergeant Lewis attached to the Byculla Police Station deposed that he received information at 3.15 on Monday morning that the Jamadar of the Manchester Mill was lying dead inside the mill compound. Witness repaired to the scene and had the body removed to the morgue.

Witness saw an upturned chair by the side of the deceased. A coat was hanging to the back of the chair, while a stick was found lying on it. On a stool near the deceased there were two "pagdis" and a lantern. The deceased had severe wounds over his body and head and was lying in a pool of blood.

The identification evidence of the deceased was then recorded and the inquest was adjourned.

The police in connection with this murder have arrested two bhayyas named Jaskarnsingh Sudarshan Singh and Sindharsingh Bhagwan Singh both employed in the same mill.

BALDWIN BLOWS HIS OWN TRUMPET

Says Tories Alone Can Save England

SIMON ON CHURCHILL'S "UNTRUE" STATEMENT

LONDON, May 14.

Mr. Baldwin in a message to the country's says that he starts his election campaign confident of victory. The Conservative Party is absolutely united and is backed by five years of solid work for the betterment of industry and people's welfare and asks for the simple mandate to continue the building up of nation's prosperity on the same sound lines. Neither the Liberals nor the Socialists can offer the country a stable, steady and progressive government it needs at present and Mr. Baldwin has no doubt that the Electors will give the Conservatives a decisive mandate to go at full speed ahead.

Lord Birkenhead in a speech at Liverpool said he did not reproach Sir John Simon for plying his part in the election and added he thought it necessary to say so because it was

as the result of Lord Birkenhead's request that Sir John Simon undertook in every anxious and grave moment, the chairmanship of the Indian Commission and "he made great sacrifices in order to discharge his task." Lord Birkenhead added he did not attempt to impose any condition on Sir John Simon who, he was satisfied, would justifiably have repelled such condition.

Sir John Simon, in a speech on his adoption as the Liberal candidate for Spen Valley, regretted the necessity for making a personal reference and said that it was impossible to leave fellow Liberals in the lurch at the most critical moment of the Liberal cause. As regards Mr. Churchill's untrue statement Sir John Simon said: "The temptation to retort is great and materials are abundant, but I prefer to refrain from doing so."—Reuter.

ANONYMOUS DONOR UN- VEILED

Identity of 'Audax' No Longer a Mystery

RUGBY, May 14.

"Evening Standard" of this evening discloses the identity of the person who anonymously gave one hundred thousand guineas to King Edward's Hospital Fund as Thanks-offering for King's George's recovery. His identity has been veiled under the pseudonym of "Audax." A few evenings ago he broadcast an appeal to the public to help the Hospital Fund, still retaining the pseudonym, "Evening Standard" states, however, that within the last few days so many people have succeeded in discovering his identity that his mystery is a mystery no longer. "Audax" is Mr. George Roberts of Wimbledon, Director of several companies. The journal adds that no more effective advertisement could have been devised for the hospital fund than the obscurity which "Audax" so determinedly courted.—B. O. W.

SURAT ADVOCATE'S SUDDEN DEATH

SURAT, May 13.

Mr. Ratilal Maneklal Patel, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, died suddenly of heart failure this morning, leaving behind him a young widow, a daughter and a son and a large circle of friends and relatives to bemoan his loss.—Free Press.

Sir Jagdish for Amsterdam

It is understood that Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose has been invited by the Amsterdam University to Holland, to deliver a series of lectures on his researches in Botany. Sir Jagdish, accompanied by Lady Bose accordingly leaves for Amsterdam on the 25th of May.—Free Press.

BUNDESKHAND MUSLIM CONFERENCE

MUSSOORIE, May 14.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub will preside over the Bundeskhand Muslim Political Conference to be held at Banda on May 24.—A. P.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur and Mrs. Harilal D. Desai, the Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Sir Jamsotjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pandarves, Lory, Miss Pollock, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Vakil lunched at Government House, Mahabaleswar on Sunday, the 12th May.

TWO JURYMEN FINED

Failure to Attend Court

CALCUTTA, May 14.

For failing to attend the Sessions Court two Bengali Special Jurymen were fined Rs 50 each by Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose.—Free Press.

RAJPAL MURDER CASE

SESSIONS TRIAL BEGINS

LAHORE, May 14.

The sessions trial of Hamdin accused in the Rajpal murder case commenced to-day before Mr. Tapp. The court compound was guarded by armed constables while a large contingent of police were protecting the court room and every entrance to it. Admission was restricted which was by cards alone and few outsiders besides press representatives and relations of the accused were allowed in.

The trial began with the help of four assessors, consisting of two Musalmans, one Hindu and one Sikh. Rajkishan, Special Public Prosecutor, at the outset briefly explained the facts of the case to the assessors beginning from Rangila Rasul controversy and subsequent trial and police precaution taken for the safety of the life of Rajpal.

Dr. Darcy, Assistant Civil Surgeon who performed post mortem was the first witness whose statement in the lower court was read out to him. He identified the alleged assassin's knife in court. He was cross-examined at length by Mr. Saleem, defence counsel. Kedernath, employee of the deceased, was next examined and the court rose for lunch.—Free Press.

URDU DAILY BANNED BY MILITARY OFFICERS

LAHORE, May 14.

Jamdar Bakshi Narendrachandra writes from Razmak Frontier that he has been prohibited by his superior military officers from subscribing to "Pratap" the Urdu daily of Lahore. The editor in noticing the same wants to be informed by the authorities whether such action against "Pratap" was officially authorised in the case of its officers.—Free Press.

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